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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXIII NO. 163 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1935 FOURTEEN PAGES

LLOYD GEORGE'S LETTER TO BALDWIN

No More Bound By Undertaking

PREMIER'S REJECTION OF 'NEW DEAL'

Labour Denounces Govt. Policy Re. Shorter Hours As Disgrace To Big State

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, July 9.

Government failure to cope with unemployment or deal effectively with the problem of distressed areas were alleged in the Labourite motion of censure moved in the House of Commons by Mr. Greenwood who contended that unemployment must be translated into new leisure for the people which was only accomplishable by shortening the working hours. "Government's attitude to shorter working week is a disgrace to the great state."

Mr. Baldwin in reply traced the evolution of the Government's economic and financial policy and challenged the Opposition to show any country in the world which had made more progress in the past three or four years. They had seen another great country to attempt State expenditure of unprecedented magnitude. It had achieved some good and useful results, but seemed not yet to have produced the natural revival of industry.

Britain opposed such expenditure except in so far as it produced revival. Nevertheless they were spending on productive schemes like shipping, elimination of redundant spindles in Lancashire and extensive improvement of London transport. Finally working conditions in Britain were the best in the world. Compared with 1924 the cost of living had fallen 20 per cent., while the change in money wages had fallen less than 5.

"Reuter" learns that Mr. Lloyd George regards Mr. Baldwin's speech as a rejection of his "new deal plan". He has written to the Prime Minister asking to be released from the undertaking not to publish his schemes.

TORNADO WORKS HAVOC IN U.S.

COUNCIL OF STATE ELECTION

Amendments To India Bill Accept Direct Method

LONDON, July 9.

The Government amendments to the India Bill for direct election to the Council of State instead of indirect election by the Provincial Legislatures have been issued.

Of the 156 seats in the Council to be filled by representatives of British India 150 have been allocated to the various provinces and six are to be nominated by the Viceroy. The general seats number 75, Scheduled Classes six, Sikhs four, Mahomedans 49, women six, Europeans seven, Indian Christians two, Anglo-Indians one. For the purpose of election of the members to the Council the provinces will be divided into territorial constituencies. Anglo-Indian, European and Indian Christian members will be chosen by the electoral colleges consisting such as respectively Members of the Provincial Legislatures.

The term of office of the members of the Council is nine years of which one-third retire triennially.

The women members of the Council will be elected by the Provincial Legislatures.

The representatives of the Scheduled Castes will be chosen by the members those castes belonging to the Provincial Legislatures.—Reuter.

Flood & Storm Take Heavy Toll

HUNDREDS INJURED

Damage Estimated At Two Million Sterling In N. Y.

NEW YORK, July 9.

Following widespread floods caused by torrential rains in the New York State where it is officially reported 36 persons are dead and 8 missing, a new storm disaster occurred in the State of Montana in which 24 persons are reported to have perished and about 400 injured. Two cloudbursts struck the vicinity of Whitepine followed by rushing torrents and tornado winds. Scores of people are homeless in the New York counties where damage is estimated at 2 million sterling. National guards were mobilised to preserve order following reports of looting in Elmira.—Reuter's Special.

KAMALA NEHRU IMPROVING

BERLIN, July 9.

The health of Mrs. Jawaharlal Nehru is showing distinct improvement. She is at present undergoing a course of treatment in a sanatorium at Blackforest.—Reuter.

CONGRESS & REFORMS

Important Meeting Of Working Committee This Month

PATNA, July, 9.

It is understood that a meeting of the Congress Working Committee will be held this month. The venue has not been fixed.

The meeting is likely to have an important agenda before it, including questions relating to the Congress policy in respect of the new Constitution, the Government's alleged repressive policy, etc.—United Press.

SCIENTISTS FORM NEW ASSOCIATION

CALCUTTA, July. 9.

A new scientific association, called the "Indian Science Association" has been formed to-day at a meeting of the distinguished scientist, held under the presidency of Sir P. C. Ray. The object of the Association is to place scientific knowledge within the easy reach of the public.

Prof. Meghanad Shah informed the audience that the Association has undertaken the publication of a monthly journal called "Science and Culture" for which Sir P. C. Ray has promised a donation of Rs. 2,0000/- Sir U. N. Brahmachari Rs. 1,000/- and another gentleman, who preferred to remain anonymous Rs. 6,000/-.—United Press.

SITUATION WELL UNDER CONTROL

Govt. Precautions Put A Stop To Assaults In Lahore

LAHORE, July 9.

Consequences so far have been less grave than might have been expected says a lengthy Government communique reviewing the communal situation upto 10 a.m. Tuesday morning. The communique adds. "This is due to the elaborate measures taken by the authorities and the restraint of the general public. There has been no rioting, no looting, no arson and no clash between bodies of the rival communities. There have been four murderous assaults so far. There have been no unfavourable reactions in places outside Lahore. Intense patrolling and picketing are in force in and outside city."

RECKLESS ACTION DEPLORED

The authorities reiterate that they had no information of the Sikhs' determination to demolish the mosque until 1 a.m. on the morning of the 8th and that they directed their efforts to preventing bloodshed that could be caused through the ingrees of Muslims into the mosque area or the egrees of Sikhs from the Gurdwara. The Government's action does not imply the approval, still less support of the action of the Sikhs. On the contrary the Government very strongly condemn that action which (whatever the legal position of the Sikhs) was taken in disregard of the feelings of others with reckless indifference to almost inevitable consequences.

There has been no case of assault to-day until 5 p.m. British troops are still guarding the Gurudwara.

The trial is proceeding at the Kotwali of the 17 year old youth on a charge of the murder of a Sikh yesterday morning. Further hearing was adjourned due to the accused giving his age as 15 years. He was sent for medical examination.—A.P.

SURVEY OF GLASS INDUSTRY

Industrial Research Council Decisions

SIMLA, July 9.

The Advisory Council for Industrial Intelligence and Research, continuing its discussions on July 8, came to the conclusion that Research be carried out on paint, Portland cement, lime cement, concrete, manufacture of dry cells, and use of vegetable oils for lubrication of internal combustion of engines.

The position of the glass industry was discussed, and the conclusion reached at was that a series of analysis of Indian sands and felspars be carried out to determine their suitability for glass-making. It was also recommended that a survey of the Indian Glass Factories be carried out.—United Press.

NEW BATTLESHIPS FOR GERMANY

Cruisers Will Carry 8 Eleven-Inch Guns Each

(SPECIAL CABLE)

BERLIN, July 9.

Germany's naval programme is regarded by the press as a modest proposal. The new battleships, according to newspapers, will be constructed on the lines of the French vessels of Dunkerque Class of 26,500 tons carrying eight 13-inch guns. The heaviest German guns will be of eleven-inch bore eight of which will be carried by each new battleship. Two new 10,000 tons cruisers will probably be built on the model of the famous pocket battleship.

The cost of the 1935 programme has hitherto not been announced but private estimates put the sum at one milliard marks.

Govt. Floats Indian Sterling Loan

Issue Of £10,000,000 At 98 Bearing 3 Per Cent. Interest Per Annum

BRIGHT PROSPECTS FOR NEW STOCK

(From Our Commercial Correspondent)

The Secretary of State for India has issued the prospectus of a sterling loan of ten millions, bearing interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum, the price of issue being £98.

The proceeds of the loan will be utilised to pay off India 6 per cent bonds 1935-37 due in October.

The terms of the new loan are in line with existing quotations of the Indian Sterling Stock ruling in the London Market.

BRIGHT PROSPECTS

The loan is bound to be oversubscribed within a few hours of the opening of the list and it will have a slightly hardening tendency on the value of the Indian Rupee Loan in Bombay.

Local operators and investors are unwilling to enter the market at the present high level. So prices in Bombay market will not fully respond to London advices.

However, money conditions continue to be easy in Bombay and call money is available at 1/2 to ¼th per cent. So local Banks naturally lock up large amounts in their holding of securities.

TERMS OF NEW LOAN

The Secretary of State for India has issued the prospectus of a sterling loan of £10,000,000 in the form of 1949-52 Stock.

The issue price is £98 per cent. The Stock will bear interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.

If not previously redeemed, the Stock will be repaid at par on the 1st August 1952, but the Secretary of State reserves the right, on giving three calendar months' notice in the "London Gazette." to redeem the Stock in whole or in part by drawings or otherwise at par on or at any time after the 1st August 1949.

The subscription list will be opened and closed on Thursday, the 11th July, 1935.

The proceeds of the loan will be used in part replacement of the £12,000,000 India 6 per cent. Bonds 1935-37, of whose redemption on the 15th October 1935 notice has been given by the Secretary of State in the "London Gazette."

ARRANGEMENTS FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Applications will be received in India by the Managers of the Reserve Bank of India at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Rangoon and by the Currency Officer at Karachi. Applicants should tender with their applications a certificate from any bank having an office in London to the effect that it has issued, in favour of the Bank of England, a telegraphic transfer for an amount equal to the percentage of the amount of the loan applied for stated in the prospectus to be due on application. Such certificates will be accepted as evidence of the date of payment only after receipt by the Bank of England of the sums remitted.

2. In order to secure the fullest opportunity for residents in India to subscribe to the loan, arrangements have been made to transmit applications lodged in India by immediate cable.

3. The officers named in paragraph 1 will telegraph to the Bank of England immediately after 3 p.m. the particulars of the

(Continued on page 12).

SYMBOLS COMPETITION
will close
TO-DAY
10th JULY
ENTRY COUPONS
will be available
from
SUNDAY EDITIONS
of
30th JUNE
&
7th JULY
Send any number of Entries

GOVERNOR VISITS CITY KOTWALI

LAHORE, July 9.

The city this morning was very quiet.

Accompanied by Mr. Puckle, Chief Secretary, the Governor visited at 6 a.m. the City Kotwali, in the immediate vicinity of the Shahidganj Gurdwara, where troops, British and Indian, as well as Reserve police are concentrated. His Excellency stayed 45 minutes during which he met the Deputy Commissioner, inspected the troops and spoke to officers.—A.P.

Italy Will Face League With 'Fait Accompli'

Abyssinian Expedition Before Geneva Discussion

WILL LITVINOFF CALL URGENT SESSION OF COUNCIL?

(SPECIAL CABLE)

THE HAGUE, July 9.

The Italo-Abyssinian Conciliation Commission has suspended its sittings indefinitely. The members have communicated their views to the Governments concerned.

Following the breakdown of the negotiations at Scheveningen it is probable that the Abyssinian Government will ask the League Council to meet immediately. The decision on this point rests with the President, M. Litvinoff.

The League circles recognise that the situation has almost reached an impasse and there is good reason to fear that Italy will refuse to attend any meeting earlier than that fixed for August 25.—

WHY CONFERENCE WAS SUSPENDED

SCHEVENINGEN, July 9.

It is learned un-officially that the difficulties arose at the meeting of the Italo-Abyssinian commission when the Ethiopian members demanded full rights for Pro. Jeze regarding his evidence without any restriction concerning the course of defence, but the Italian Agent refused to accept the Ethiopian views while they maintained that Walwal was situated in Ethiopia.

The Ethiopian delegates submitted the proposal to appoint a fifth arbitrator but it is understood that this was refused by Italian members.

Finally the Commission decided to inform the Governments concerned of the views of the members and suspended the Conference.—Reuter.

ITALY TO FORESTALL GENEVA

(SPECIAL CABLE)

ROME, July 9.

Reports of the possible abandonment of the Italo-Abyssinian Commission's sittings at Scheveningen have caused little surprise, still less disappointment in Italy, where it is generally believed that no radical settlement can be achieved by conciliation. There is every indication that Italy intends to obtain satisfaction by military operations and the desire is expressed in some quarters to begin the campaign before August 25 when the dispute is due to come up before the League of Nations.

On the otherhand it is considered unlikely that Italy will start operations against the Abyssinian army numbering nearly a million without at least a quarter of a million men in East Africa. Although it is difficult to ascertain the accurate figures, it is believed that Italy has now a force of 1,50,000 including native troops in the Colonies.

The question of water supplies and the fact that the rainy season does not end until September are other important considerations. The Italian Military Staff have all the plans laid for the campaign, but unless their hand is forced by the threatening attude on the part of the League, operations are unlikely to begin at least before the end of August.

ITALY WILL HAVE HER OWN WAY

ROME, July 9.

The Italian Government is unlikely to agree the League procedure for the appointment of an arbitrator before July 25 in the event of the failure of the conciliation Commission.

According to the well-informed circles it is contended that the breakdown is due to Abyssinia trying to introduce the question of delimitation of the frontier which was expressly excluded during the discussion in the League Council. Therefore it is considered that the procedure for negotiation is now dead and Italy will proceed on her own direct methods of settling the dispute.—Reuter.

AVENOL-HOARE TALKS ON LEAGUE PROBLEMS

LONDON, July 9.

M. Avenol Secretary-General of the League of Nations had his first meeting with Sir Samuel Hoare and Capt. Anthony Eden at the Foreign Office. An official communique states that they discussed various questions to be discussed at the League in the near future, but the communique does not refer to the question of Abyssinia. Afterwards the King received Sir Samuel Hoare at the Buckingham Palace.—Reuter.

TABULATED ADLETS

ONE Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words——"Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:——"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted—Very fair and pretty girl for a young Barrister, bachelor, belonging to highly respectable and rich Bisa Aggarwal family. Write to No. 4495 "Bombay Chronicle."

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted a graduate, B.T. preferred; for a Night High School. Apply Box No. 4498, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a motor driver must know repair works and experience in driving Chevrolet Lorry and Wolsely Car, salary Rs. 30 to Rs. 45 according to experience, apply Box No. 4505, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted canvassers to sell copies of "A Directory of Indian Manufacturers and Hand-book of Commercial Information", published by the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, Bombay. Apply in person to the Chamber's Secretary at Phoenix Building, Ballard Estate, Graham Road, Bombay. (4503).

Wanted:—(1) Lady-Doctor, M. B. B. S., (2) Fully Qualified B.P.N.A., Nurses, (3) 1st Class Wiremen-Electricians. Apply with certificates or state experience and salaries required. "Royal Service Agency" 369-371 Hornby Road 3rd floor, Nanabhai Lane, Fort. (4506)

Wanted for Overseas:—Assistant Surgeons, Competent Stenographers, Qualified Accountants, Cashiers, Civil and Mechanical Engineers and Draughtsmen. Apply with original certificates to P. Dubash & Co., Government Recruiting Contractors, 285, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay. (4502).

Wanted an experienced L.M.& S. or M.B.B.S. Lady Doctor knowing Kanarese for the Dandappa Manvi Maternity Hospital, Gadag, on Rs. 200—10/2—300 (subject to general cut applicable to Municipal staff) with free quarters. The Lady Doctor appointed will have to give a bond to serve for one year on probation and, if confirmed, for a further period of five years. Applications with testimonials should be submitted so as to reach the undersigned on or before 1st August, 1935. T. V. Koti, Chairman, Dandappa Manvi Maternity Hospital Committee, Gadag Betgeri Municipality. (1340).

Wanted immediately an experi- enced Graduate to teach English, History and Sanskrit in higher classes. Pay according to qualifications up to Rs. 90. Apply to the Head Master, Kothari High School, Kadi. (1333).

An experienced L.C.P.S. for the Gariadhar Dispensary, Palitana State. Apply with testimonials, stating age, caste, previous experience and minimum salary expected before 31st July 1935, to the Chief Medical Officer, Palitana State (Kathiawar). (1320).

12. TO BE LET.

To Let—A Spacious Bungalow No. 182, 186, Khetwadi Lane, No. 11, suitable for Theatrical Parties. Also Rooms at Sri Hari Nivas, Gowalia Tank and at Sri Harisadan near Prarthana Samaj, Charni Road. Apply to Purshottam Govindji, 62-66, Vithalwadi, Telephone No. 23518. (4504).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Weak in Mathematics? Immedi- ately join Broacha's Maths. Classes (Kavarana Bldg., opp. Grant Road Station). Your Success is guaranteed. (4999).

Kalkadevi Shorthand Typewriting Institution. Established 1898 by Gopaldas Laldas. Expert individual training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy. Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. (4476).

Prema Medical College, Tunga- bhadra. Opens 15th July. Course efficient, practical, not expensive. Matriculates admitted Get prospectus. (4487).

Learn Shorthand by post in six weeks. Booklet free. International Correspondence College, Post Box 412, Calcutta. (4460).

Senior Cambridge Institute has got an up-to-date staff to coach you for Cambridge examinations. Last date of enrollment for December examination 10th July. Apply immediately Senior Cambridge Institute, Sirdar High School premises near Pathe Cinema, Lamington Road. (1176).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted Agents on very liberal commission to canvass orders for our silk and cotton carpets of Bhawani fame, Rs. 15 cash security essential. For further particulars apply to The Swadeshi Industrials, Bhavani (via) Erode, S. I. Rly. (4488).

Wanted a Chief Agent for the Presidency of Bombay for a Bengal Life Assurance Company of good standing on most liberal and fair terms. Only men of position capable of influencing business and investing atleast Rs. 10,000 need apply to Box No. 4494 "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS

to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
Deolali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road	Golvad	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted agents throughout India to secure orders for our attractive calendars. Easy terms. No security required. Oriental Calendar Mfg., Co., 12 (B.C.), New Jagannathghat Road, Calcutta. (4493).

Wanted Agents and Organisers to push on our Novel Marriage Insurance Scheme on pay and commission or both. Apply, the National Industrial Assurance Co., Ltd., Jullundhur City. (4422).

Wanted energetic, influential and experienced gentlemen in all parts of Bombay Presidency to work as organisers, agents and special agents in the Life Department of the Free India General Insurance Co., Ltd. Please write stating previous experience to:—N. K. Bhartiya and Sons, Managing Agents, P. B. No. 42, Cawnpore. (4461).

124. FRUITS & VEGETABLES.

Fruits and Grafts—All sorts of Grafts on large scale supplied cheaply. Free catalogue from Dilkush Nursery, Vyara, T. V. Rly. (4479).

MACHINERY FOR SALE

For sale one secondhand Wallwork patent Cloth Stamping Machine 60" complete in good working order—apply Minoo Mill Supply Co., 8, Hamam St., Fort, Bombay. (4496).

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Wireless and Cinema Magazines. Newspapers, Stamp Albums, Birthday Cards, Dictionaries, Atlases, Stationery, School Exercise Books, Pictures, Frames, Old Magazines. Ans. 4. KING CO., Near Central Bank, Bombay. (4507).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

BY THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, BOMBAY.

No. 7265|151-Impt. of 1935.

The following draft of a notification which, it is proposed to issue under clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 22 of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902, (Bombay IV of 1902) is published as required by sub-section (2) of the said section for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that any objections or suggestions which may be received in writing by the Commissioner of Police from any person or persons with regard to the said draft on or before the 31st July 1935 will be duly considered:—

DRAFT NOTIFICATION

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 22 of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902 (Bombay IV of 1902), the Commissioner of Police has made the following additional rule:—

34. REGULATION OF TRAFFIC IN SIR BHALCHANDRA ROAD.—No motor lorry shall be permitted to pass along Sir Bhalchandra Road from its junction with Kohinoor Road to its junction with Lady Jehangir Road unless the person in charge thereof produces a permit granted by the Commissioner of Police.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police,
Head Police Office,
Bombay, 24th June, 1935.
1353.

Public Notices

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 10-45 a.m. (S. T.).

SHAPOORJEE B. BILLIMORIA,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 9th July, 1935.
1354

THE EASTERN COTTON TRADING CO., LTD.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 12th July to 20th July, 1935, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 9th July, 1935.
RAMDAS KHIMJI BROTHERS,
Agents.
4501

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 18 of 1934.

(1) GANESHRAM RAMBUX, of Bombay and Nagpur and (2) MOTILAL, son of Dhannalal Saraugi of Nagpur, Receiver of the property of the firm of Surajkaran Ganeshram, owners whereof are Surajkaran and Ganeshram of Nagpur. ..... Plaintiffs.

versus

(1) DAMODAR RAGHAVJI, (2) SHIVLAL AMARSI and (3) HARIRAM (father's name not known) all members and adults male members representing the joint and undivided Hindu family firm of Jethmal Hariram & Co., residing at carrying on business at Parbhani in the Territories of His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad ..... Defendants.

To,

The Defendants abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs have filed this suit against you personally and as managers of the joint and undivided Hindu family firm of Jethmal Hariram & Co., to recover Rs. 2,531-2-0 with interest thereon at 7½ per cent. per annum from 21-10-1933 till judgment, costs and interest on judgment at 6 per cent per annum till payment and for such further and other relief and the Court has appointed 28th August, 1935, for hearing and final disposal thereof.

Dated this 9th day of July, 1935.
HIRALAL & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
80, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
1349.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and credits of FATMABAI, widow of Abdul Karim Sheikh Mahomed Alias FATMABAI ZAHURUDDIN, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at the time of her death at 13, Cement Chawl, Foras Road, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

SHAHBUDDIN ZAHURUDDIN, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at 13, Cement Chawl, Foras Road, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness CECIL PATRICK BLACKWELL, Esquire, Acting Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 1st day of July, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-five and in the 26th year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary,
and Senior Master.

(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL,

The 2nd day of July, 1935.
Messrs. NAGINDAS HOOSEINALLY,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
1347.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913.

and

In the matter of the NATIONAL PETROLEUM CO., LTD., a Joint Stock Company, having its Registered Office at Botawalla Building, Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay.

MAGANLAL MANILAL DESAI a Another ...Petitioners.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition for the winding up of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was on the 22nd day of December, 1934, presented to the Judge Sitting in Chambers by two of the Directors of the Company the Petitioners abovenamed and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Judge Sitting in Chambers on the 29th day of July, 1935, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an Order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his counsel for that purpose and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charges for the same.

THAKORDAS & MADGAVKAR,
Attorneys for the Petitioners,
Dean Lane, Fort Chambers,
Bombay.

Address of the Petitioners:
MAGANLAL MANILAL DESAI,
Contractor, Nagdevi Street,
Bombay.
ALLADIN,
Banker & Merchant,
Machhodri Street, Benares.
1352

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

Insolvency No. 301 of 1935

Re: ISHARDAS RAMCHAND, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, till recently doing business in Bombay as Importer and distributor of Petroleum Products in the name, Style and firm of National Petroleum Company and Ishardas Ramchand and Sons and also as Managing Agent of the National Petroleum Company, Limited, till recently residing at Dadar without the Fort of Bombay. ..... A Debtor.

Ex parte: SADASHIV PANDURANG KAMAT by his Constituted Attorney Keshav Shrinivas Bhandare: Petitioning Creditor.

On the 5th day of July, 1935, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtor an Insolvent.

Dated this 5th day of July, 1935.
S. J. RAHIMTOOLA,
Offg. Insolvency Registrar.
1348.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Summary suit No. 728 of 1935.

Messrs. HAVERO TRADING CO., LTD., a Joint Stock Company, incorporated under the Laws of Holland having its registered office in Rotterdam, Holland and carrying on business at Hornby Road, within the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiffs

versus

SARDAR MAHOMED KHALILLULAKHAN, of Lahore Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Lahore in Punjab. .... Defendant.

To,

The Defendant abovenamed.

The abovenamed Plaintiffs have instituted a suit in this Court against you under Order XXXVII Rule 2 of the Civil Procedure Code for Rs. 8,860-13-1 with interest due to Plaintiffs from the 1st April, 1935; you are hereby summoned to apply to this Court within ten days from the service hereof for leave to appear and defend the suit and to defend in purusance of such leave if granted. In default of your obtaining such leave or of appearance and defence the Plaintiffs will be entitled to obtain a Decree for any sum not exceeding the sum of Rs. 8,860-13-1 interest and costs.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 17th day of May, 1935.

TAHIR ALI.
For Prothonotary & Senior Master
TAHIR ALI.
Sealed.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

The 27th day of May, 1935.
Messrs. NATVERLAL & Co.,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.
1351.

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT SHAIK MEMON STREET AND LAMINGTON ROAD. (GILDER STREET).

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne & Co., Attorneys for Mr. F. E. Dinshaw and Mr. Dinshaw K. Daji, the Executors of the late Mr. Pooranmal Gulji Shinganee, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction the following properties on the respective premises on the days mentioned below:

LOT NO. 1.—On FRIDAY, the 26th July, 1935 at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) on the premises:—

All that piece of land made of two separate pieces one of which is of Pension and Tax Tenure redeemed and the other is of Fazandari Tenure with building, situate at Shaik Memon Street, admeasuring about 88 1/3 and 91 3/4 sq. yards respectively according to the Conveyance dated 26th October, 1900 but about 163 sq. yards according to the Cadastral Survey, bearing Municipal C. Ward No. 343-344, and Street Nos. 54-56-58 Sutta Gully and bounded on the East by Shaik Memon Street, on the West by a sweepers passage, on the North by the property of Gangadas Vizbookhandas and on the South by the house of Dama Gopal.

LOT NO. 2.—On FRIDAY the 2nd August, 1935 at 4-30 P.M. (S. T.) on the premises:—

All that piece of Leasehold land admeasuring about 352½ sq. yards according to the Conveyance dated 28th November, 1919 and about 302 sq. yards according to the Cadastral Survey Certificate, with buildings situate at Gilder Street (now called Lamington Road) bearing Municipal D Ward No. 4444, Street No. 71A and bounded on the East by the property of Manekji Mancherji Bottlewalla, on the West by Gilder Street now called Lamington Road, on the North partly by the land leased to Jamshetji Divenry and partly by the land leased to Ratanji Bhikaji Karanjawalla but now by the property of Khan Bahadur Hormusji Maneckji Bhiwandiwalla and Bai Rehmatbai widow of Jakeria Haji Ahmed Patel and on the South by land leased to Shivji Kaya but now belonging to Hanuman Ramprasad.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne & Co., Attorneys for the Executors of the late Mr. P. G. Shinganee at Mercantile Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF RIGHT, TITLE, INTEREST AND SHARE OF THE INSOLVENTS IN THE DECREE OF THE CALCUTTA HIGH COURT.

Under instructions from the Official Assignee of Bombay and assignee of the estate and effects of the insolvents Tikaraj Kabulyaraj & ors. Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY 17th July 1935 at 3-0 P.M. (S. T.) at their rooms at 122, Apollo St., Fort, Bombay, the Right, Title, Interest and Share of the insolvents abovenamed in the decree in the Calcutta High Court Suit No. 1131 of 1921 passed on 4th February 1924 against Hari Pada Maitra for Rs. 5,56,576-12-5.

CRAWFORD & CO.

NEVER BEFORE

Has so delicious Music been presented on Indian Screen— as in

USHA

Shalini Cinetone's Marathi Musical Talkie.

DIRECTED BY BABURAO PAINTER

Featuring: USHADEVI, RATNPRABHA, K. WASUDEO, DUDHALE.

MAJESTIC CINEMA

Daily at 5-30, 8, 10-30 p.m.

Matinee on Sat., Sun. and Holidays at 3 p.m.

MONSOON CURRENT STRONG ALL OVER COUNTRY

Heavy Rain Expected In Gujarat Within Next 48 Hours

POONA, July 9

Yesterday's storm near Saugor Island has crossed the coast and lies this morning as a deep depression centred near Ranchi. It strengthened the monsoon over the region extending from Orissa, Gamjam Coast to Gujarat and in the United Provinces and East Rajputana. The monsoon also extended in the Punjab and remains active in lower Burma and Malabar.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, East United Provinces, Central India, Central Provinces, east and north Punjab, East Rajputana, Gujarat, Konkan, and Malabar, local in Burma, Bihar, rest of the United Provinces, southwest Punjab, Northwest Frontier Province, West Rajputana, Mysore and North Madras Coast, while a few falls have occurred in Bombay Deccan and southeast Madras.

Chief amounts are: Kyaukpyu 8in; Akyab 4in; Tavoy 3in; Rangoon 1 1/2in; Barisal, Balasore 4in each; Darjeeling, Saugor Island 3in each; Cuttack, Cherapunji 2in; Cox's Bazar, Sambalpur, Chandba 1lin each; Chaibasa 1 1/2in; Tezpur, Burdwan, Narayanganj, Silchar 1in each; Cawnpore 4in; Neemuch, Kanker 3in each; Jhansi, Mainpuri, Bareilly, Nowgong, Pendra, Jagdalpur 2in each; Guna, Muktesar, Sutna 1 1/2in each; Jubbulpore, Pachmarhi 1in each; Hissar 4in; Dwarka 3in; Khusab, Tankhala, Dalhousie 2in each; Baroda, Ludhiana, Montgomery 1 1/2in each; Kotah, Surat 1in each; Mahableshwar 4in; Mangalore, Mercara 3in each; Khandala 2in; Calicut 1 1/2in Karwar, Belgaum, Gopalpur 1in each.

Forecast: The monsoon will remain strong in Malabar, Gujarat, Orissa and Chota Nagpur and rainfall will increase in Arakan, Assam, Bengal, United Provinces, Central India, Central Provinces, the Punjab and East Rajputana and extend in West Rajputana, Sind, Northwest Frontier Province and Kashmir.

Heavy Rainfall Warning: Locally heavy rain will occur in the Central Provinces, Central India, Gujarat and East Rajputana and extend in United Provinces and the Punjab during the next 48 hours.—A. P.

RAINFALL REPORT

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The following table shows the rainfall during the 24 hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

	For the last 24 hours	From June to date	Total during same period last year
	in.	in.	in.
Colaba ..	0.19	40.03	32.77
St. George's Hospital ..	0.55	57.23	47.01
J. J. Hospital ..	0.50	47.82	38.54
Matunga ..	0.21	45.11	37.64

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 9-7-1935.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.029 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a. m. 82.7 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.7 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 86.8 degrees 0.7 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 78.7 degrees 1.9 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 83 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W S W

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 18 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 254 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 40 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10

Rain in 24 hours 0.19 inches

Total rainfall during the month 12.34 inches

Total rainfall during the year 40.05 inches

Weather remarks: Rain

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 9-7-35

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 83.1deg. F, a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.78 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.88 inches

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

PROTEST AGAINST U. P. POISON RULES

The Bombay Branch of the All-India Medical Licentiates' Association at its meeting on Sunday last passed a resolution protesting against the U. P. Government Order promulgating the new poison Rules as a slur on the medical profession.

300 CRIMINAL TRIBESMEN AT LARGE

ALLAHABAD, July 9.

More than 300 men of registered criminal tribe of Muzaffarnagar are found to be absconding it is learnt from the police, as a sequel the investigation of police into the numerous burglaries in Allahabad.

It is feared, if not arrested, they may prove a menace to the cities in India.—United Press.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

Trade Restrictions Handicap India

Indian Merchants' Chamber Urges Licensing System To Regulate Balance Of Trade

"Mr. J. K. Mehta, Secretary, the Indian Merchants' Chamber, has addressed the following letter to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce, Simla.

"The attention of the Committee of the Chamber has been drawn to the various restrictions in the form of prohibitions, monopolies, quotas, exchange restrictions, license system, etc., which have been imposed time after time in various European countries during the last few years on the export trade of India. While stating this, my Committee are not unmindful of the fact that no restrictions as such have been imposed in a discriminating manner and that the trade of India as such is not discriminated against. These restrictions have been imposed on the imports into those countries with a view to increase exports and to minimise the imports and thus to set the balance of trade in favour of the countries which are having this policy of restrictions.

The Committee at this stage do not propose to enter into all the economics and politics of the policy underlying these restrictions which have characterised the new economic policy of some countries in Europe.

After Ottawa

While my Committee observe as stated in the first paragraph, that India as such is not discriminated against, they cannot help saying that many of these restrictions have been brought into operation from 1933, i.e. soon after the Ottawa Trade Agreement came into being. It is well-known that India's best customers, in the sense that they bought more than they sold to India, have been Germany, France, Italy and Japan, and not Great Britain and the British Dominions.

The adoption of the new economic policy by these countries has resulted in a grave disruption of the usual trade and diverted its flow into channels other than those into which, upto this time, it was running. Thus Germany, which was purchasing from India more than she was exporting to her is now exporting more to India than she is purchasing from her. The balance of trade, thus, between India and other countries is unsettled.

There is also another effect which has been felt already and which may be felt more in the near future, which is that a particular trade may be taken away from individuals and firms who had been engaged in it for years.

Effects of Policy

It has come to the knowledge of my Committee that the export of seeds, cotton, lemon-grass oil, spices, etc., for instance, to the Continent is being taken up by certain European firms, which, upto this time, were doing only import business. There is no reason, of course, why an importing firm should not take to export business. My Committee however, adduce these instances to show how the whole of the new economic policy affects adversely the interests of India, both as regards the general trade and the trade of her nationals.

My Committee feel sure that Government must have been watching this problem and that they have, perhaps, been contemplating certain measures to counteract the evil. My Committee will be obliged, if Government will be pleased to state what measures, if any, they have been contemplating.

Chamber's Suggestion

If, however, Government have not considered any likely remedies my Committee would like to put forward for serious and immediate consideration of Government a scheme for regulation of imports and exports from India to those countries which have adopted restrictive measures, and the natural consequences of this, scheme would be a system of licenses.

The object of licensing would be partly to see that current channels of trade are not disturbed, that the volume of India's export is not reduced, and lastly, that Indian nationals engaged in this trade, who are being penalised at present, should have their proper share in the import and export trade of this country, instead of such trade passing into the hands of the nationals of the Continental countries who have adopted this policy. It is inevitable that when Government proceed further in this direction, there would be the necessity of some form of reciprocity in the benefits conferred on other nationals corresponding to the benefits which are received by Indian nationals. This system would lay the foundations for trade treaties for which, my Committee understand, negotiations are proceeding, but in which so far no agreements have been reached. The Committee of the Chamber would be much obliged, if they are informed in detail about the progress of these negotiations for trade treaties with different countries, such as Canada, Ireland and Italy.

Status Of Indian Firms

My Committee also request that in all such negotiations, the status and privileges of Indian firms in those countries should also have correspondence with the status and privileges enjoyed by their firms in this country.

In this connection, my Committee beg also to point out very strongly that it is not only the interests of the commercial community which are affected, but the interests of agriculturists and producers are also seriously involved.

I am directed to submit herewith a statement showing some of the restrictions imposed during the last two years in the various European countries.

HUMANITY MUST LEAD TO DIVINITY

Everyone Must Fulfil This Purpose Of Life, Says Pt. Taranath

The following are excerpts from the speech of Pandit Taranath of Tungaonadia on the occasion of the celebration of his birthday during last week:—

"Life is ushered in million of forms into this world. Man in his vanity calls himself the monarch of all life. But are all men human to be monarchs that way? Man is man only if he proves the human in him. Any birth-day would be worth celebrating if only a little that is peculiarly human has been manifest in the being so honoured. We learn from the Bible that "the Son of Man" is also "the Son of God." What a truth! To me that man alone is man who has unfolded the human in himself "Becoming" man is the way of manifesting the divine in man. When the Son of Man asserts fully the human in him, he becomes the Son of God. Those of you who have read the Bible know that Christ calls himself both. True, I see no difference between the two. For in the unfoldment of the Human is the manifestation of the Divine. You cannot put the two in air-tight compartments.

MAN'S POTENTIALITIES.

Man has in him the potentialities of Divinity. But he must assert the human over the brute in him. The truth is very simple. We all understand it. But the odds against putting it into practice are not a few. Heredity stands in the way. Blind faith in religion, customs and Mutts, the fear of society and last but not least the meek regard for the whispers of Mrs. Grundy, one and all of these obstruct the way. But if you follow the discipline of humanising the biped, no harm could accrue to the neighbour.

But what is the human? To most of us it is something like the term Infinity in Mathematics. Terms like Humanity, Divinity and God are too hackneyed and abused by vested interests.

Man is Man only because he has a good share of self-consciousness, which he can consciously develop. Man is measured by the growth of this peculiarly human quality. Life in us must respond to the manifold stimuli around us?

This must be self-conscious response which is also known as rational response. To the extent we offer rational response we are human.

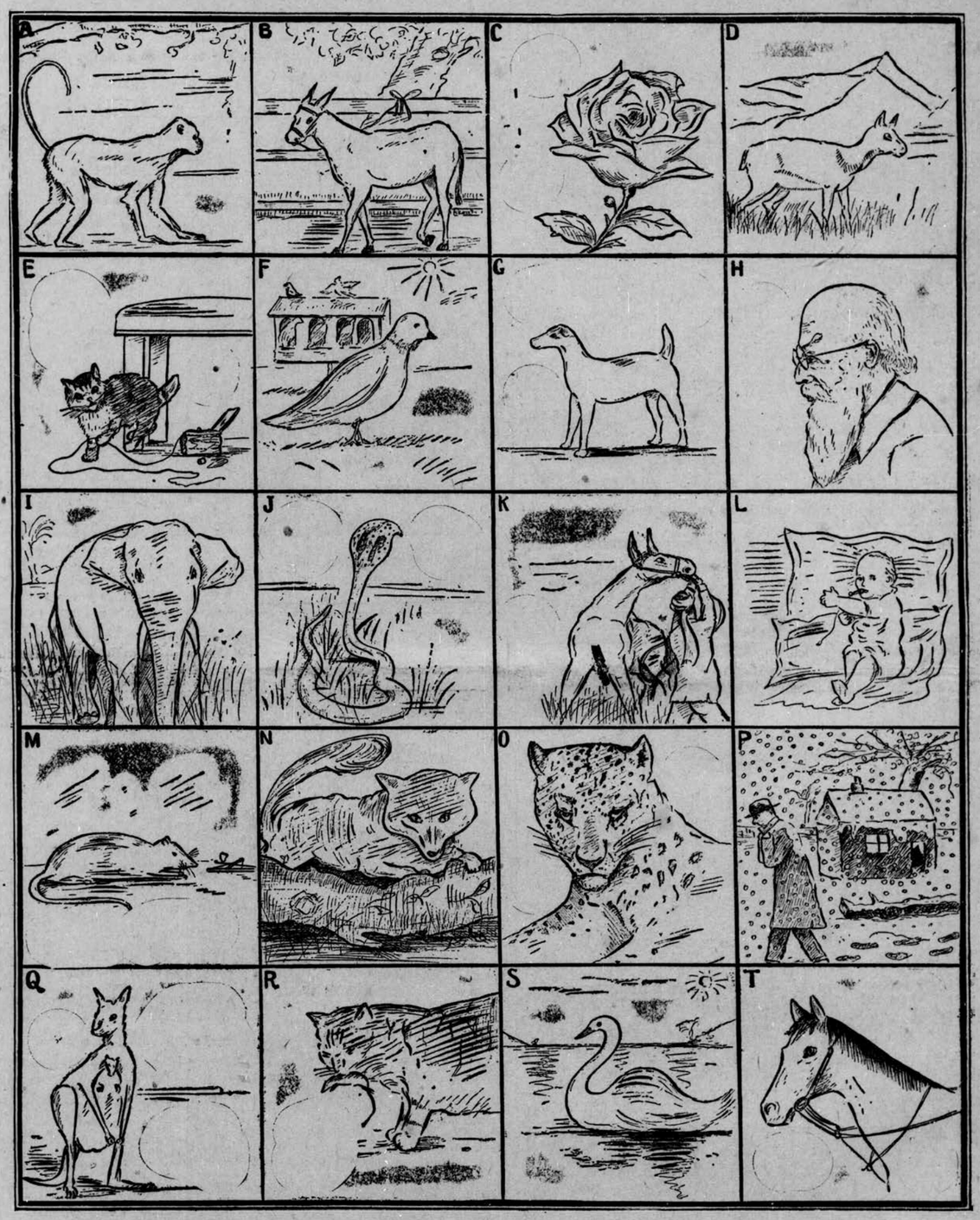
HUMANITY LEADS TO DIVINITY.

In the assertion and development of humanity is the beginning of Divinity. If you make this process steady and self-conscious, you will find the inexhaustible fountain of Knowledge and Love and Service in you and that is Divinity.

Find out for yourself and if there is anything at all which is worthy to help you develop the Man in you, to unfold the God in you, grip it tight, become it and thus fulfil the Great Purpose of Life in you.

SYMBOLS
Competition

1st Prize	2nd Prize	3rd Frize	Consolation Prizes
Rs. 500	Rs. 200	Rs. 100	Rs. 200



In this interesting competition you are asked to find out what each of the illustrations represents or signifies and to make matters easy a list of clues is given at the foot. For instance, "Gray Hairs" generally signify "wisdom" so selecting No. 3 from the clues we put it against "H" in the coupon. Similarly in common parlance we say "white as snow." So No. 11 of the clues goes against No. "P" in the coupon.

LIST OF CLUES.

1	Obstinate.	6	Friendship.	11	White.	16	Sly.
2	Bounding.	7	Swift.	12	Wily.	17	Love.
3	Wisdom.	8	Faithful.	13	Useful.	18	Treacherous.
4	Playful.	9	Dangerous.	14	Sagacious.	19	Silly.
5	Baby Carrier.	10	Destructive.	15	Innocent.	20	Graceful.

Competition Solutions must be submitted on the Entry Coupon which will be found in the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition of the 30th June, and 7th July, 1935. Closing Date 10th July, 1935.

Karachi Tragedy Victims Need More Funds

JAMSHED MEHTA'S APPEAL FOR HELP TO CONTINUE RELIEF WORK

KARACHI, (By Mail)

Mr. Jamshed N. R. Mehta has issued the following report:—

Before the Chakiwara Sufferers Central Relief Fund was formed, there were three funds, viz., the Muslim Relief Fund, the Mayor's Relief Fund and the Sind Relief Fund. The Mayor's Relief Fund had cllected Rs. 2,337-6-0 and they had spent Rs. 156-3-0 and gave the balance of Rs. 2,181-3-0 to this fund. The Sind Relief Fund had sanctioned Rs. 5,000 and had spent Rs. 250 and gave the balance of Rs. 4,750 to this fund. The Muslim Relief Fund had collected about Rs. 7,000 to Rs. 8,000, out of which they had spent Rs. 900 on the sufferers and sanctioned Rs. 3,000 for this fund. Thus when this fund was started they got from three above funds a sum of Rs. 9,931-3-0 from the above three funds. The British Red Crescent Society of England sent Rs. 300 through the Commissioner in Sind and the sundry donations which were given to this fund and which have been already acknowledged have been Rs. 446-8-0 upto 28th May, 1935. Thus the total amount which came into possession of this fund up-to-date has been Rs. 10,657-11-0

HOW THE COMMITTEE WORKS

The Committee of this Fund was formed of six representatives nominated by each committee of the above three funds.

This Central Committee formed themselves into three different groups—one to help in the hospital.

The second committee was formed to help those who had left the hospital and those who depended upon them and also to those who depended upon the persons who lost their lives.

The third committee was appointed to make a survey of what permanent help would be required and needed for those who had been left unprovided owing to death or permanent injury to persons who provided their relations.

A complete survey was made and it was found about 57 persons had died and 110 were injured. Data have been collected for each man who died or suffered. the relations depending upon them, and efforts have been made to supply their needs.

HOW FUNDS WERE UTILISED

Upto now the expenditure has been about Rs. 5,700 which has been spent as under: Rs. 1,130 have been spent for medicine, extra ward boys and sweepers engaged for the sufferers; Rs. 452 were paid in cash to the sufferers; and for food, fruits, crutches, clothes, sundry food etc., Rs. 504 have been spent; and Rs. 673/8/- have been spent for rice, atta, dal, etc., supplied to the relations of the sufferers who have been left unprovided. In the hospital other kind gentlemen had also paid about some Rs. 150 to the patients as extra help.

The second committee has spent about Rs. 3,546/7/- upto now. Rs. 1,590 were spent for supply of food and rations to the relations of the persons who were dead and those who were injured, after leaving the hospital. Rs. 1,207 were paid to those who were injured in lump sum Rs. 739 were paid to the relations of the persons who were dead for their monthly supplies, as they had been left unprovided, and about Rs. 10-7-0 were spent on sundries.

On behalf of the Central Committee the amount that is left in my hand is Rs. 4,977. The third committee has made a complete survey and according to the report of this committee a sum of Rs. 635 would be required per month to pay relations of the deceased persons who have been left unprovided. The calculations for provision have been made as under:—

Rs. 10 per moth for wife or the first relation.

Rs. 5 per month for the second, for the son or the daughter.

Rs. 3 per month thereafter for each child or sister or so, unprovided for.

WANTED MORE FUNDS

The funds at the disposal of this Central Committee will last for about six month to provide for the relations of the deceased

There are four persons who are permanently injured owing to amputation of their hands or legs and it has been suggested to provide for them some small business of a fruit or a vegetable shop or a cigarette or tobacco shop and Rs. 1,000 will be required for this purpose. It has been also suggested to provide legs for them and some will require special crutches. It is estimated that this will cost about Rs. 1,000. The Muslim Relief Fund has kindly agreed to pay for the legs and the crutches. It all now depends upon the people of Sind and elsewhere to help this fund to enable the Committee to continue to help those who have been left unprovided for.

I must express my grateful thanks to Mr. Jehangir F. Panthakey and Mr. Ahmed Yusuf who have worked hard and continually in the Civil Hospital and to Moulana Mohd. Sadak and Moulvi Mohd. Sidik who have worked outside. If about Rs. 1,500 more are received for the injured, it can be usefully spent. For the dependents of those who are dead, the Committee will continue the work as long as funds are supplied to them. In certain instances, it may take some years before the children can earn anything.

His Excellency the Governor has sanctioned Rs. 5,000 for the relief of the sufferers. I am keeping myself in touch with the Government in the matter, so that the relief may not be unnecessarily duplicated.

54 First Entries For Eclipse Stakes

High Class Horses Entered By French & Indian Owners For India's Classic

The following are the first entries for the Eclipse Stakes of India, which will be run at the Bombay Races in January next year. The first entries closed on July 1, 1935 and the final entry will close on September 3, 1935. The fee for the final entry is Rs. 400/- each:—

THE ECLIPSE STAKES OF INDIA of Rs. 75,000, of which Rs. 50,000 will go to the winner, Rs. 17,000 to the second, Rs. 8,000 to the third. For Horses 4, 5 and 6 years old at the time of starting.

English 5 and 6 years old horses to carry 9 st.

English 5 and 6 years old mares and geldings, 8 st. 11 lbs.

English 4 years old colts, 8 st. 7 lbs.

English 4 years old fillies and geldings, 8 st. 4 lbs.

Australasian 5 and 6 years old horses 9 st.

Australasian 5 and 6 years old mares and geldings, 8 st. 11 lbs.

Australasian 4 years old colts, 8 st. 11 lbs.

Australasian 4 years old fillies and geldings 8 st. 8 lbs.

PENALTIES.—Winner in India of a race value Rs. 10,000 or of races of the aggregate value of Rs. 15,000, 4 lbs. extra, or of a race value Rs. 20,000 or of races of the aggregate value of Rs. 25,000, 7 lbs. extra (not cumulative).

DISTANCE.—1 1/4 Miles.

ENTRANCE.—1st Entry (closed) Rs. 200 each. Final Entry Rs. 400 each to close on 3rd September 1935 with additional forfeits:—Horses left in after 14th October, 1935, Rs. 250; Horses left in after 15th January, 1936. Rs. 200 with a further Rs. 100 for horses not struck out to the Secretary Western India Turf Club, Ltd., before 10 a. m. on the Thursday before the race.

30 Entries or the race to be at the option of the Stewards. Landing Allowance may not be claimed in this race.

FIRST ENTRIES.

1. Mr. Edward Esmond's NECKER 4 years.
2. Mr. Edward Esmond's CHOU ROSE 4 years.
3. Sir David Ezra's BLACK PERIL 3 years.
4. Sir David Ezra's FLYING ORDERS 3 years.
5. Messrs. B.K. Poddar and H.P Poddar's FILTER 5 years.
6. H. E. The Viceroy's ASBESTOS 3 years.
7. Mr. M. Boussac's NEGUNDO 5 years.
8. Mr. M. Boussac's ASTYANAX 4 years.
9. Mr. A. Hoyt's PLAY ON 5 years.
10. H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's LIGHT SUSSEX 5 years.
11. H H. Maharaja of Kashmr's RENTENMARK 4 years.
12. H.H. Maharaja of Kashmir's KARAAWY 3 years.
13. H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's SWIFT REYNARD 3 years.
14. Mr. E.D. Pandole's NAIDOR 4 years.
15. Mr. Kelso's RAMBLER 4 years.
16. Mr. S. Bagree's COURT CARD 4 years.
17. Mrs. A.A. Apcar, Jnr's APPETIZER 4 years.
18. Hon'ble Lady Benthall's ADONIS 3 years.
19. Mr. John Reynold's FEARLESS PRINCE 4 years.
20. Maharaj Madan Singh's COUNT ITO 4 years.
21. Maharaj Madan Singh's BEAUTAUR 3 years.
22. H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's CRISS CROSS 5 years.
23. H.H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's CHEBLI 5 years.
24. H.H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's POWDER BOY 5 years.
25. H.H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's VIJAYA KUMAR II 5 years.
26. H.H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's LUCKY LAND 3 years.
27. Messrs. L.S. Lalvani and K.S. Malkani's SOLAR BARN 4 years.
28. shrimant Yeshwantrao A. Ghatge's DRAUGHTSMAN 5 years.
29. Shrimant Yeshwantrao A. Ghatge's DANGER AHEAD 3 years.
30. Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy's TALK 4 years.
31. H.H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's INVERCANNIE 5 years.
32. H.H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's WOOLWORTH 3 years.
33. H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's ROMNEY II 3 years.
34. Mr. P. B. Avasia's TYPHOON 4 years.
35. Mr. Avasia's SABRINO 5 years.
36. Mr. P. B. Avasia's BEKORAH 3 years.
37. Messrs. G. McElligott and P.D. Bolton's TOLERATE 5 years.
38. The Raja of Parlakimedi's SILVER PLATED 4 years.
39. Mr. P. D. Bolton's LE MONT CHEVALIER 4 years.
40. Hon'ble Mr. Shantidas Askuran's ASHVARAJ 3 years.
41. Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's ROBERT 3 years.
42. Mr. A.C. Ardeshir's RIVALLI 4 years.
43. Messrs. A. C. Ardeshir and P.D. Bolton's CASTLETON 5 years.
44. Mr. M. Wemyss' WHATANIGHT 4 years.
45. Maharaja Mansingh of Jaswantgarh's SHAPHIR 4 years.
46. Nawabzada Yemin-ul-Mulk's MAS D'ANTIBES 4 years.
47. Nawabzada Fakrulmulk's ZUYDER ZEE 3 years.
48. Raja Dhanrajgir's THE RELIC (late Disappointed) 5 years.
49. Raja Dhanrajgir's RAPSONIA 3 years.
50. Mr. Eve's EARLSTON 5 years.
51. Mr. Eve's MISTY DAWN 5 years.
52. Mr. Eve's BEDSOCKS 4 years
53. Mr. Eve's RUNNING SEA 4 years.
54. Mr. Eve's MUSEUM 3 years.

REMEMBER

SEARCH FOR TRUTH

Director: CHIMANLAL LUHAR,

Featuring Jaddan Bai, Yakub, A. Husein etc.

will be released on SATURDAY, 13th inst. AT

Imperial Cinema

On the occasion of Babu Rajendra Prasad's recent visit to Amritsar, Messrs. Kahansingh Mohansingh, perfumers, offered to him for the Quetta Relief Fund the sum of Rs. 101/- in a beautiful silver tray and a stand holding a bottle with a National Flag flying over it. This may be seen on the table. The presentation was made at the huge mass meeting held in Jallianwala Baugh on 3rd July.

Italian mountain artillery in full kit moves in the rugged country in Italian Somaliland, near the Abyssinian Frontier, in readiness for the clash which is expected sooner or later.

QUETTA RELIEF IN PUNJAB

Govt. Appoint Provincial Committee

LAHORE, (By Mail).

The Punjab Government have appointed a Provincial Quetta Relief Committee consisting of the following gentlemen:—

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice H.A.C. Blacker, I.C.S., Chairman.

Rai Bahadur Dr. Maharaj Krishan Kapur.

Sardar Bahadur Dr. Kartar Singh,

Khan Sahib Mian Amir-ud-din,

Mr. R. J. Dodd, I.C.S., Secretary.

It may however be convenient for the Committee to co-opt residents of a particular district when considering claims of that district and they have been given this authority.

DISTRICT COMMITTEES

In all districts in which the amount of relief requried is considerable local relief committees under the chairmanship of the Deputy Commissioner are being formed to administer relief measures financed from the Viceroy's fund. These district committees will include representative non-officials. Where the amount of relief needed is small, the Deputy Commissioner will himself administer it. But in all districts Deputy Commissioners will invite the full co-operation of non-official individuals and organisations of whatever religious or political complexion.

LOCAL ORGANISATIONS

Local relief organisations will have at their discretion:— (a) to provide such forms of immediate relief as food, clothing, bedding, accmmodation and small sums of ready money.

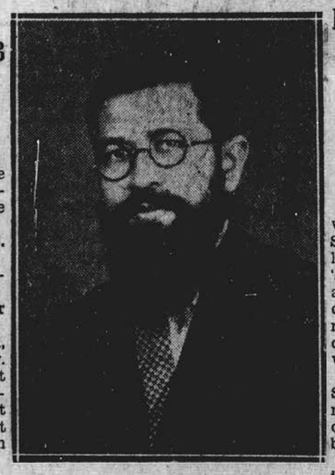
(b) to grant subsistence allowances for a period of not more than three months,

(c) to debit to the Viceroy's Relief Fund the school fees of indigent children for a period of not more than twelve months; and

(d) to authorise the issue of free passes by rail to refugees seeking to return to their friends or relations or to look for employment.

An important part of the duties of district committees will be to maintain a list of refugees within their jurisdiction and to assist in informing property owners of the dates on which property owned by them in Quetta will be exacavated.

The public and the press are requested to co-operate with the Provincial and District Committees and in particular to bring to the notice of the latter cases which merit relief.—A.P.



Mr. P. D. Master, a prominent leader of Indians in Kenya who has taken a leading part in the agitation against the reservation of Highlands for Europeans. Mr. P. D. Master is now in India for a short holiday.

CALCUTTA GETS CYCLONIC WEATHER

CALCUTTA, July 9.

For the last three days, Calcutta has experienced cyclonic weather. It was due to the rapid formation of a cyclone at the head of the Bay of Bengal. It crossed the coast at Sagour islands on Monday evening and this morning it centred over Chota Nagpur.

Calcutta is likely to experience musty weather and intermittent rain for another 24 hours.—United Press.

HEAVY SHOWERS IN BARODA

(From Our Correspondent)

BARODA, July 8.

After a break of about ten days, rain started in drizzles this morning and fell in heavy showers, at intervals drizzling upto the evening. The sky was clouded and the roads were overflooded in the lowlying areas like Sayajiganj. It rained about one and half inch totalling about seven inches up-to-date.

Good rain has been reported from the adjoining villages.

BREAK SHACKLES OF "PURDA"

It Retards Progress Of Society And Nation, Says Mrs. Sharma

(From Our Correspondent)

PATNA, July 8.

"As long as the evil of 'parda' was there, you could not produce Sita, Uttra and consequently sons like Lav, Kush and Abhimanu. 'Parda' had retarded the progress and advancement of society and country. It was high time, women broke the sackles of 'parda' and took proper place in the various activities of life"

Thus declared Mrs. Ramavtar Sharma presiding at a public meeting held this evening in Radhikasina Institute Hall to celebrate the "Anti-Parda Day."

A fairly large number of ladies including, Mrs. Nawal Kishore Prasad, Mrs. Pandit, Chandravati Devi Mancrama Devi, Sharma and Sushila Samant attended.

Manorama Devi Sharma moved a resolution to the effect that 'parda' was detrimental of the growth and welfare of women and should be removed.

Speeches were delivered by Sushila Samant of Allahabad, Chandravatidevi and others.

The resolution was adopted.

SENTENCE QUASHED

Successful Appeal Of One Accused

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA, July 8.

Judgment was delivered to-day by Mr. M.A. Bhave, the Sessions Judge of Thana, in the appeal preferred by Babya Dharma and Narayan Dharma, two brothers, against the order of their conviction on charges of trespass and assault and sentence of one day's simple imprisonment and fine, of Rs. 30 or in default three weeks' hard labour passed by Mr. R. N. Tavde, the Honorary First Class Magistrate of Andheri.

The Sessions Judge confirmed the sentence passed on the first appellant, but, in allowing the appeal of the second, appellant, he observed: "Narayan might have gone there simply to separate the fighting parties and even though he might have in the act of separating them roughly handled the complainant or his daughter Babi that could not be held to have been done with any criminal intent but for the purpose of defence of the person."

Mr. R G. Karnik appeared for the appellants.

South Africans Smite Notts Bowling

Mitchell And Wade Score Centuries In Magnificent Style

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, July, 8.

The South Africans mastered the Notts bowling. Mitchell played attractive but restrained cricket for five hours, hitting sixteen fours. Woolley was handicapped by an injured finger. In a stand of 105 minutes he hit one six and three fours.

Wade, in a magnificent display lasting four hours, hit 21 fours. Leyland performed the hat-trick against Surrey, which is the first of his career. Turnbull intermingled aggression and defence, remaining at the wicket for 200 minutes during which he hit two sixes and nine fours.

Sutcliffe has notified the selectors that he is unfit and has retired from the present match.

Armstrong, the Derby left arm bowler was flighting his deliveries and spinning. He returned an analysis of 17, 7, 13, 5.

Clark took the first two wickets in one over in Essex's second innings. E. Davies, whose final figures were 13, 5, 24, 6, made the ball turn appreciably. Clay took 3 wickets for 19 runs.

SUSSEX VICTORIOUS.

The following is the result of the first class cricket match between Sussex and Gloucestershire, which began on Saturday:—

Sussex vs. Gloucestershire: Sussex won by an innings and 96 runs. Gloucester 39 and 277 (Sinfield 66, Dacre 65, James Langridge 5 for 19). Sussex 412 for 3 declared.

The folowing are the closing scores of the first class cricket matches which began on Saturday:—

Essex vs. Northamptonshire: Northants 159 and 145 (Boswell 4 for 63). Essex 60 and 112 for 3 (Sheffield not out 51).

Kent vs. Hampshire Hants 321 and 61 for 3. Kent 246 (Fagg 94, Woolley 52, Hill 8 for 52).

Warwickshire vs. Middlesex: Warwick 308 and 178 for 3 (Croom 63, Hill 65). Middlesex 232 (Hulme 51).

Nottinghamshire vs. South Africans: Notts 312. South Africans 496 for 7 (Mitchell 142, Dalton 77, Wade 150 not out).

Derbyshire vs. Lancashire:—Derby 237 and 191 for nine declared (Smith 62) Lancashire 86 (Armstrong 5 for 13 Townsend 5 for 35 and 18 for nil.)

Worcestershire vs. Somerset:—Worcester 225 and 158 for 4 (Martin 53) Somerset 197 (Haworth 5 for 60).

Yorkshire vs. Surrey:—Yorks 58 for 7 declared. Surrey 206 (Barling 76), Leyland 5 for 46). Following on 109 for 3.

Glamorgan vs. Leicestershire:—Glamorgan 246 and 277 for 6 (Turnbull 140 and Smart 62, Leicester 130 (E. Davies 6 for 24).

4 MONTHS AFTER MARRIAGE

Husband And Wife Attempt Suicide As Sequel To Domestic Quarrel

NEW DELHI, July 7.

Following a domestic quarrel, a Hindu young man and his wife are alleged to have attempted to commit suicide last night.

It transpires that the young man Harish Chunder, student of a local Ayurvedic College, who was married only ftur month ago, had a quarrel with his wife Prakashvati over some domestic and monetary affair, which they both greatly took to heart and tried to put an end to their lives by taking doses of opium. Medical aid was requisitioned but all efforts to save the young woman proved futile, and she died this morning, while the husband revived under treatment and is progressing.

The matter was reported to the police who sent the body of the deceased for post mortem and have lodged a case for alleged attempt to commit suicide against Harish Chunder.—United Press.

UNDERGRADS AS PILGRIMS

They Will Walk 120 Miles Without Food Or Money

LONDON, June 20.

(By Air Mail.)

A party of pilgrims, including a group of Oxford undergraduates and four women, are to walk 120 miles across East Anglia (Eastern England) to the ancient shrine of Walsingham, Norfolk.

They will take no money, but like pilgrims of the Middle Ages, will rely on gifts for food and sleeping places.

Each day they will hear mass in a village church, at Walsingham, they will spend a day in prayer before the shrine.—Reuter.

INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

Advisory Committee Meets In Simla

SIMLA, July 8.

The Advisory Council for Industrial Intelligence and Research held its first sitting to-day. The proceedings were inaugurated by the Honourable Mr. Mitchell who pointed out that the bureau started as a result of last year's Provincial Economic Conference was to serve firstly as a clearing House for industrial intelligence which could be kept abreast of industrial developments giving information and advice to industrialists and those seeking industrial openings and secondly co-ordinate and foster industrial research. Numerous small and unorganised industries were seldom able to undertake research on any appreciable scale and Government felt that progress of India was likely to be secured most effectively by co-operation between industrialists and Central Government and the Governments of the Provinces and the States.

The Council then meeting under the chairmanship of Mr. A. G. Clow resolved favouring the appointment of a Committee for examining and research into fatty oils, soaps and industrial oils and for advising on the co-ordination of work.—A.P.

ARMY OFFICER FOUND SHOT DEAD

SIMLA, July 8.

Lieut. G. D. W. Kidston of the Second Battalion Highland Infantry stationed at Murree was found dead this morning with a gunshot wound in the head.—A. P.

A Resarch Station, to study the various problems affecting rice, has been opened at Nagina, a rice producing centre in United Provinces.

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COLOUR BAR IN SOUTH AFRICA

To Give Or Not To Give Equal Treatment To "Natives" Is Union's Chief Problem

(From Our Correspondent).

JOHANNESBURG, June 10.

The problem of colour has been long agitating the minds of thinkers, politicians, statesmen and scholars, not only of the Union but of all parts of the British commonwealth. All eyes are centred on South Africa which is faced with the most intricate colour problem of the age in Africa. Should the blackman be allowed to progress, or be kept in seldom permanently? Should the black races be entirely segregated from the Europeans or should they be permitted upliftment side by side with the Europeans? Is colour bar necessary in social activities or not? Lastly, should the black races be allowed to make such progress as to enjoy the sweets of democracy or should they be kept for ever under white domination? These are a few problems which require solution at the hands of South Africa.

The trend of current European political thought is adamant in one thing, i.e., European races should have the predominant say in the administration of the continent. Views differ as far as the measures are concerned, for the advancement of the natives.

SEGREGATION OF NATIVES.

The Union of South Africa believes in the absolute segregation of the natives. Rhodesia and East Africa maintain that they should be given the facility to progress and just treatment. France believes in equal treatment and opportunity. The views of the Union of S. Africa are too narrow and unacceptable to British protectorates and other foreign colonies. Under the circumstances, it is the Union's desire to convert the British colonies to their views of segregation and maintenance of white civilization. It is very doubtful whether the Union's policy will find favour at the Downing street, on the other hand, the consensus of opinion seems to be opposite in view of the frank refusal to transfer the British protectorates to the Union.

DIFFICULT SITUATION.

At a conference on the Youth movements convened by the South African Institute on Race Relations, Sir Herbert Stanley, the Governor of Southern Rhodesia, discussed the practical as well as theoratical side of the colour problem in course of his presidential speech, and said: "We are ourselves in some doubt as to the best line to pursue. We feel on the one hand that the spirit of Guiding and Scouting pre-supposes no differentiation on the groups of colour or race, but we have to deal with a practical situation, and to avoid doing anything to injure scouting and guiding on the European side, any wayfaring and pathfindng on the other side."

WAR AGAINST NON-EUROPEAN.

The Transvaal Provincial Council has declared war against the non-Eroptans. During its session which just terminated, it passed two resolutions requesting the Government to introduce legislation to prohibit European girls from serving at the Indian shops and to prohibit coloured persons, natives and Asiatics from driving the motor vehicles of Europeans. The Secretary for the Interior has replied to the second resolution as follows:

"I am to point out thait control in connection with the licensing of persons to drive motor vehicles is a matter for Provincial councils, and there would appear to be nothing to prevent the introduction into Councils of legislation with a view to ensuring stricter control than is at present exercised over the driving of motor cars by persons irrespective of colour, who are or might become a source of danger to the community."

RAISING FUNDS FOR QUETTA RELIEF.

The Agent of the Government of India in the Union has been knighted like his predecessor, during the term of their agentship in the Union. In the course of a striking interview with a press reporter, he referred to his knighthood as follows:

"I am very grateful for the honour bestowed upon me, particularly because it comes from His Majesty the King. At the same time, I would willing give up both the Knighthood and the C.B.E. and return to India happy if I could obtain municipal franchise, even in Transvaal alone, for the South African Indian Community.

Sir Syed Raza Ali is at present in Johannesburg and working very hard for raising funds for the calamity at Quetta. Several contributions have been handed out to him, among which there is one for £5 from General Smuts, the acting Premier of the Union.

Sir Raza Ali has been successful in arousing sympathy for Baluchistan catastrophe even from the official quarters. Mr. J. H. Hofemeyr, the Minister of Interior, presided over an Indian meeting to organise funds and the Red Cross Society has issued an appeal for funds to the South African public. It is expected that a large amount will be sent to the Viceroy's Earthquake Relief Fund from the South African Indians.

MUCH-NEEDED OPPORTUNITY.

The time has approached for the Government of India to staff the Agency entirely by the Indians. There have been heard suppressed grumblings about the bureaucratic minded European officials in certain responsible circles. The replacement of Europeas by Indians will be even welcomed by the Europeans in the Union, who will have the opportunity to come into contact with intelligent Indians at the Agent's office. Secondly, the Indian officials will be given the much-needed opportunity to study international problems and will be acquainted with the diplomatic activities.

POLITICAL EARTHQUAKES.

South Africa has been a country of political earthquakes. The United Party launched by Generals Hertzog and Smuts, it is said, is not having the success it deserves. There is suspicion galore both among the English and Afrikaans-speaking population, and the warmth is waning. Dr. Malan, the Nationalist leader and Col. Stallard, the Dominion party leader, are going stronger and stronger every day.

General Smuts is faced with a political revolt on the Rand, and he is trying his best to stop the landslide of the English people towards Col. Stallard. Orange Free State, once a stronghold of General Hertzog, is inclined to support Dr. Malan. Natal is uneasy and only a strenuous effort will save it for the United Party. The Cape is perturbed over the new Native Bills and the disruption hs set in. It is very difficult to predict the future developments under the present circumstances.

Dr. Robert Cochrane, the young London specialist on Leprosy, who has volunteered to work for five years in the Leper settlement at Madras.

Dabholkar Scholarships

The Dabholkar Scholarships Advisory Board have announced the following scholarships from the Dabholkar Charity Trust, for the year ending March 31, 1936, to poor and deserving students of the Goud Saraswat Brahmin community.

Women Students:—10 scholarships for College courses of the value of Rs. 84. per month; 2 scholarships for Vocational Courses of the value of Rs. 16 per month, 3 for High School courses valued at Rs. 12. per month, and 2 for Training College valued at Rs. 13, per month.

For Men Students:—31 scholarships for college courses of the value of Rs. 280 per month; 10 scholarships for technical courses valued at Rs. 100. per month: and 20 scholarships for High School courses valued at Rs. 81. per month.

In all provision has been made for issuing 78 scholarships for 61 boys and 17 girl students, involving a grant of Rs. 586 per month.

POLICEMAN'S SUSPECTED SUICIDE

City Constable Found Dead In His Rooms At Headquarters

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The residents of the police quarters situate at the Head Police Office were agog this morning by the news that a police constable residing in one of the rooms had committed suicide by hanging.

Sakharam, the deceased constable who was attached to the Princess Street Police, Station, not having opened his room up till late in the morning, his neighbours tried to arouse him by knocking on the door. Not receiving any response, they broke open the door and found Sakharam hanging by a rope to the wall. Life was extinct.

The body was removed to the morgue to await an inquest.

LEAGUE AND ROAD TRAFFIC

The Permanent Committee on Road Traffic which is a sub-committee of the Advisory and Technical Committee for Communications and Transit of the League of Nations, at its recent sessions, considered a report of the special committee for the study of signals at level-crossings, which made specific recommendations for warning signals at crossings with gates; crossings without gates, but with automatic singals; and crossings without either gates or automatic signals.

It considered the observations made by certain Governments as regards recommendations adopted by it at its last session concerning the height at which signals should be placed and the signs which drivers of automobiles should make and studied certain questions of road signals relating to the limits of built-up areas and the prohibition of overtaking.

The Committee also discussed other questions relating to signals and to the following question:

Physical requirements for drivers; conditions for the issue and withdrawal of driving licenses and statistics of road accidents and their causes.

SEQUEL TO DISMISSAL FROM JEWELLER'S FIRM

Jobless Marwari Charged With Attempted Suicide.

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

On a charge of attempting to commit suicide by taking an overdose of opium, Hardhanmal Jotiram, a Marwari, was placed before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, to-day.

It was stated that the accused was in the employ of a firm of jewellers at Sheikh Memon Street and had been discharged. On Sunday he was found lying unconscious on Pydhownie Road and was removed to the J. J Hospital by the police. Opium was detected and the accused received treatment.

It appears that having lost his job the accused was in great despair and resorted to opium to end his life.

The Magistrate remanded the accused in custody till July 16.

COOLY BURIED UNDER HEAP OF LIME

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Dadoo Mahadev Mandev, aged 50, a cooly working in Rati Bunder, Mazgaon, was engaged yesterday in scooping out lime from a heap about 25 feet high and loading it into a bullock cart when all of a sudden the heap collapsed and he was buried under it.

At the inquest held on his body today, the Coroner's Jury, returned a verdict of "death due to internal haemorrhage due to rupture of lungs and spleen."

ARMY DESERTER SURRENDERS

Remanded To Custody Pending Police Inquiries

Arthur Peel, a Private of the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, who surrendered himself to the Esplanade Police on Monday night, stating that he was a deserter from the Army, was placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalavala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, to-day.

The police applied for a remand to enable them to make inquiries. The Magistrate granted the application.

KNOCKED DOWN BY ELECTRIC TRAIN

Pathan Who Ignored Gate-Keeper's Warning

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Failure on the part of the deceased to listen to the gate-keeper's warning not to cross the track was stated to be responsible for the death of Shamsi Khan Rajamkhan, a Pathan, who was knocked down and run over yesterday near Sewri by a fast train proceeding to Bandra.

After recording the evidence of the gate-keeper at Sewri Station, a verdict of accidental death was recorded at the Coroner's inquest to-day.

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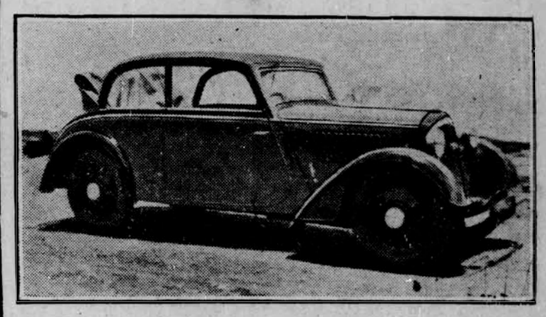

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HISTORY OF KALACHURI DYNASTY

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, July 7.

The Archaeological Department has decided to publish an up-to-date information about the Kalachuri dynasty of the Central Provinces. The volume will contain information about the dynasty's provenance, palaeography, history and chronology.

Many records of the dynasty, inscribed on copper and stone have been edited from time to time by Dr. Kielhorn and the late Rai Bahadur Dr. Hiralal and other scholars but a large number still remain to be edited.

Mr. V. V. Mirashi, Professor of Sanskrit, Morris College, has been selected by Government to edit the fourth volume of Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum Series containing information about the Kalachuri dynasty. He is said to be the first Indian Scholar to have been entrusted with such kind of work by Government.

Prof. Mirashi has made great research in the ancient history of the Central Provinces and has edited many of the copper plates of the Vakataka Kings.

Alleged Sutta-Gambling At Harij

(From Our Correspondent)

BARODA, July 9.

Rain continued yesterday night the fall totalling two inches in the last 24 hours.

Seven persons have been arrested at Harij by police, for alleged sutta gambling.

KATHIAWAR STATES AND BARODA

Move To Bring Them In Direct Relations

(From Our Correspondent)

BARODA, July 9.

It is understood the Baroda Government is negotiating with Tributory States in Kathiawar, for bringing them in direct relations with State.

"Discussions are progressing about the rights and privileges, powers of supervision, jurisdiction, and direction.

Arrangements for the restoration of direct relations are being reported to be voluntary.

DACOITS RAID MERCHANT'S PLACE

Kidnap Young Girl And Decamp

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, July 9.

Dacoity took place two days ago in Bhinsiya village, at midnight, when a band of armed decoits raided the place of a Luhana merchant.

They demanded from him a sum of Rs. 500 at the point of revolver. After kidnapping his ten-year old daughter when they saw that the merchant was unable to give any money in cash they left the village, opening fire. Fortunately nobody was injured.

It is understood these decoits were among them who escorted from Dehgam jail by breaking it sometime ago.

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Justice B. J. Wadia's Order Of Restraint Upheld

Special Bench Upholds Decision Against Co-option But Holds Order To Hold Bye-Election Was Premature

The appeal filed by the Bombay Municipal Corporation against the decision of Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia, restraining the Corporation from co-opting two members to the Corporation, was dismissed by the Special Bench consisting of the Acting Chief Justice, and Mr. Justice Chitre yesterday.

Their Lordships agreed with Mr. Justice Wadia's interpretation of Section 34 (2) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act and held that the question of Co-option of a member for the Corporation in place of Mr. Ramji Bharmal (resigned) did not fall under the provisions of that section.

Their Lordships were of opinion, however, that the direction given to the Municipal Commissioner by Mr. Justice Wadia to hold a bye-election, was premature as the occasion for such a direction had not arisen.

Their Lordships who gave separate concurring judgments dismissed the appeal with costs, as they felt that the Petitioner had done a public duty by coming to the High Court and asking for an injunction.

WADIA J. "ENTIRELY RIGHT"

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. Justice Wadia on the petition under section 45 of the Special Relief Act calling upon the respondents, who are the Municipal Corporation and the Municipal Commissioner to cause why they should not be restrained by an injunction from proceeding to fill up two vacancies in the Corporation for B Ward. The petitioner was Mr. H. M. Chowna. His Lordship granted an injunction restraining the Corporation from adopting the procedure of co-option and the respondents were also directed to hold a bye-election as soon as possible.

Mr. Kenneth Kemp, Advocate-General, appeared with Mr. Bhulabhai Desai for the Municipal Corporation and the Municipal Commissioner.

Mr. H. D. Banaji appearing for Mr. Chowna, when asked to argue only on the question of Jurisdiction regarding the order of the learned Judge in directing the Municipal Commissioner to hold a Bye-election, said that the direction in view of the injunction was unnecessary.

Mr. Justice Blackwell, in his judgment, said that the main question was whether the fact that 14 retiring councillors have been deemed to be re-elected constituted an election within the meaning of the words in Section 34 (2). In the opinion of His lordship the fact that fourteen councillors were deemed to be re-elected did not mean that they had been elected at the General Election of 1935. It was a statutory substitution for a general electitn not falling within the expression "election" as used in Sub-section 2 of Section 34.

Continuing His Lordship said "I think that Mr. Justice Wadia is entirely right when he took the view that this case did not fall within "a case of election when an insufficient number of councillors were deemed elected". In my judgment an election means an election at which the voter has every right to cast his vote in favour of any particular candidate.

"No Jurisdiction"

"In my opinion however the learned Judge had no jurisdiction to direct that a bye-election should be held, on such a day as the Municipal Commissioner may think fit. Presumably he thought that after the restraint order the Corporation would not act on the notice of the Municipal Commissioner and that the Corporation would then proceed to hold an election after the Commissioner had appointed another day for holding such an election. Whether that is the position or not, and even if it were so, I think the learned judge was premature in giving that direction. He could have done so if at the time he gave the direction it was incumbent upon the Corporation to hold an election. Mr. Banaji, who has appeared for the respondents has not really seriously supported that direction given by the learned judge."

In his Lordship's opinion the appeal should be dismissed with costs and the costs of the petitioners in the lower court also be paid by the Corporation.

Corporation In Novel Role

Mr. Justice Chitre, who gave a concurrent Judgment while referring to the costs said. "the Corporation were taking a novel role in this appeal. They were not here to uphold the rights of the voters but to go counter to them.

OLD WIDOW ON TRIAL

Charged With Infanticide Of Two-day-old Baby Of Niece

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, July 9.

Before Mr. M. R. Meher, the Additional Sessions Judge of Thana, and a Jury the trial opened to-day of Hannabai Mozes Khanavkar, a 60-year-old Bene Israel widow of Panvel, on a charge of infanticide of a two-day-old baby of her niece Suzanna, who, according to the prosecution, conceived from her elder sister's husband Jacob and gave birth to a female child on January 14 last in the All Saints' dispensary at Panvel.

The prosecution alleged that the accused woman went towards the door of the labour room on the pretext of giving food to her niece and killed the child by pressing her fingers on the mouth and nostrils for a considerable time as a result of which the baby died of suffocation.

When Suzanna was admitted, the accused is alleged to have expressed the desire to the maternity authorities that it would be better if the child would not live.

The accused was committed to Sesssions by Mr. D. B. Varerkar, First Class Magistrate of Panvel on April 30 last.

The case is proceeding.

Mr. A. V. Chitre, public prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, and Mr. S. Kamalakar for the defence.

UNIVERSITY SENATE ELECTIONS

Prof. Bhagawat And Dr. Deshmukh Returned

Prof. N. K. Bhagawat and Dr. G. V. Deshmukh have been returned to the Senate in the Annual elections to the Bombay University Senate, the former from the Municipal Borough of Konkan group (311:1) and the latter from the Faculty of Medicine (13:9).

Both are former members of the Senate though Dr. Deshmukh got in through the Municipal Constituency.

So far only the above results have been announced and the other results of the Constituencies will be announced later.

NEW KALYAN SCHOOL BOARD

(From Our Correspondent)
KALYAN, July, 8

The triennial election of the School Board of the Kalyan Municipality was held on Saturday last.

The following nine members have been declared elected:—

(1) Mr. Vasudev Madhav Durve. (2) Mr. Purshotam Vasudev Modak (3) Mahomed Mukaram Darvesh Haji Mahmed Sadddik Falke (4) Mr. Mulshankar Krishnaram Joshi (5) Mr. Ghulamghos Abdul Gafoor Naze (6) Mr. Shivram Mahadev Chabukswar, (7) Mr. Daulatrao Jairamrao Zunzarrao (M.L.C.) Miss Banubai Deshpande, and (9) Mr. Govind Krishna Godbole.

The names of two nominated members will be announced in August and thereafter the election of the Chairman of School Board will take place.

TRAM AND BUS COLLIDE

Drivers, Passengers And Traffic Constable All Miraculously Escape

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

A Traffic Constable on duty and a Bus Driver had a miraculous escape while a number of passengers seated in the bus and a tram car had a severe jolting in a collision which took place near Fort Market this morning.

It appears about 11 a.m. bus No 1673—Bom. "B" route, belonging to the B.E.S. and T. Co., Ld. was proceeding along Mint Road towards Ballard Pier when it collided with a tram car coming from the direction of Fort Market and going towards Town Hall.

The police are investigating the cause of the accident, whether it was due to the mistake of the traffic constable on duty or negligence on the part of the bus driver or the tram driver.

Whatever the cause the bus took a turn when the tram car had half passed the line and collided with the tram car with a terrific jolt to the passengers.

The glass screen near the driver's seat was reduced to splinter and small pieces of glass flew in the air a few feet around the scene of accident.

The police constable regulating the traffic escaped by a hair's breadth as he was just near the place of collision. Fortunately the bus driver also escaped unhurt though the glass window near his head was broken into atoms.

The passengers in the bus, as well as the tram car, were thrown into a panic by the jostling but they soon composed themselves in view of the fact that no one was injured.

Traffic was dislocated for about half an hour owing to the accident.

CHARGES AGAINST SUB-INSPECTOR COLLAPSE

It will be remembered that grave allegations were made by one Ahmad Adam, a lace merchant, against sub-inspector Inamdar of the Pydhoni Police and three Mahomedans, Jusab Nurmahomed, Ahmad Nurmahomed, and Ahmed Pinjara.

The three latter were alleged to have been receiving satta and race bets in the open for the last ten years, and were further stated to have got the sub-inspector in their good books.

When the summons case in which they were charged with assault on the night of June 5, came up for hearing before Mr. P. L. Thackar at the Mazagaon Court, the complainant was absent and the magistrate discharged the accused.

MATCH WORKERS ON STRIKE

Protest Against Alleged Wage-Cut

(From Our Correspondent.)
GHATKOPAR, July 9.

About a hundred operatives of the National Match Works at Ghatkopar are on strike since yesterday as a protest against the alleged wage-cut in the banderole and label departments. The total strength of workers in the Factory is 375.

Inquiries made with the management show that there is a "misunderstanding" among the workers due to the separation of the two departments. Formerly they were paid 4 As. 3 Pies per 1,000 for the combined work of banderolling and labelling. Now the rates are only halved, there being no-cut, according to the Management.

BOMBAY MATCH WORKS STRIKE FIZZLES OUT

KURLA, July 9
(From Our Correspondent)

The strike in the Bombay Match Works at Kurla has fizzled out. The Factory is working to-day with full compliment of over 900 operatives.

CITY FATHER UNSEATED

(From Our Correspondent)
THANA, July, 8

In the petition filed by Mr. Ignatius S. D'Mello against Mr Madhav Krishna Mhatre, a successful candidate, and the Bassein Municipality, Mr. M. R. Meher, the Assistant Judge of Thana, passed orders to-day declaring Mr. D'Mello only elected in place of Mr. Mhatre, because as a result of the scrutiny the former got 167 votes against 162 of the latter.

Mr. B. A. Padhye appeared for the petitioner and Messrs. S. P. Mahajan and G. B. Walavalkar for the opponents.

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION Co., Ltd.

The s.s. "KALAVATI" will sail from Bombay on SUNDAY, the 14th inst. for Cochin and Alleppey. The vessel will carry both Cargo and passengers who must be on board by 10 p.m. on Saturday. The lower class fares to Cochin and Alleppey will be Rs. 13 and Rs. 14 respectively.

For full particulars please apply to the Head Office of the Co., 100, Frere Road, Bombay, Tel. No. 25061.

KILLICK NIXON & CO., Agents.

Bombay, 6-7-35.

EVERYONE IS WEARING Dhariwal REGD. TRADE MARK

LOHIS

HARD WEARING, SMART AND IN ATTRACTIVE COLOURS IN A VARIETY OF PRICES.

The DHARIWAL WOOLLEN MILLS

DHARIWAL PUNJAB

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Local Agents:— FULCHAND and Co., 373, Sheikh Memon Street, BOMBAY.

Dhariwal Materials may be obtained from all Good Dealers.

For CLEAN, BRIGHT, STRONG TEETH FREE FROM DISEASE YOU CAN DEPEND ON

RODOFEN

BENGAL CHEMICAL CALCUTTA

INDIA'S FIRST & FOREMOST DENTAL CREAM

Bombay Agents:—ORIENT DRUG AGENCY.

ACCIDENT TO "HIRAVATI"

Capt. Of Steamer Deposes Before Marine Court

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

A Marine Court of Inquiry presided over by Sir Hormuzdiar P. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate and assisted by Capt: J. C. Richards, Capt. J. Rowe as assessors, commenced an inquiry today into the stranding of the Bombay Steam Navigation Co.'s steamer "Hiravati" at Malvan on May 13, last.

The "Hiravati" left Bombay for Panjim via the coast ports on May 12, carrying 539 passengers and a crew of 38.

On Friday May 13, under very favourable weather conditions she was approaching Malvan Bay sailing at 11 knots per hour and the wheel was posted. The ship turned so that she would be a little south of the transit line so as to avoid Perch Rock. But while swinging to port under the influence of the helm, the vessel "stranded momentarily," passed on over the obstruction and was anchored in Malvan Bay.

The accident caused considerable damage to the bottom plating. As the vessel was leaking and the water gaining, she was beached. The ship did not carry any cargo and as a result of the accident none of the passengers were injured nor was there any loss of life reported.

Captain Suleman Valliji who was in command of the ship was the first witness examined to-day. Mr. G. L. Walker, Public Prosecutor appeared for the Crown.

Mr. Sherston Baker of Messrs. Little and Co. appeared on behalf of the Bombay Steam Navigation Co. and the Captain of the vessel.

AFTERMATH OF HUBLI ELECTIONS

Suits Filed Against Successful Candidates

(From Our Correspondent)
HUBLI, July 8.

The action of the Returning Officer and the Hubli Municipal President's method adopted at the counting of votes were the cause of many election petitions in the Dharwar District Court. Abida Yarganj Saheb challenges the legalities of the Mohammedan second ward election and alleges that the successful candidates were guilty of corrupt practice. False personation and recording votes of dead persons are some of the allegations. Messrs Laxman Shinde and Veerappa Channur filed different petitions challenging the first and third non-Mohammedan ward elections respectively. The public resent the Municipal President's action in engaging a pleader and paying Rs. 100 as fee for Mr. Sinde's case in the last bye-election. The Municipality being a formal party, it is urged appearance through a pleader was unnecessary. Engaging a senior pleader with heavy fees was uncalled for. Legal action is contemplated if the same course is adopted this time. The Collector refused sanction of the fees of the Returning Officer's pleader. The Government Auditor has severely criticised the Municipality's payment of heavy fees to pleaders.

The election petitions have caused much commotion in the City.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Ashad Shud 9, 1991
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akhar 8, 1354
Parsi: Behman 7, 1304
Sunrise: 6h. 8m.
Sunset: 7h. 26m.
High Tide: 6-35; 17-42
Low Tide: 6-01; 11-46
Harwood League (First Division): 3rd Field Brigade vs. Staff and Departmental, Cooperage, 5-50 p.m.

THURSDAY, July 11.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Harwood League (First Division) Bombay City vs. R A. (Colaba), Cooperage, 5-50 p.m.

FRIDAY, July 12.

Result of D. O. Examination University Building, 2 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for Colombo, the Straits Settlements, China and Japan per S.S. "Ranchi" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 11th instant.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, and Japan per S.S. "Sumatra Maru" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 1-30 p.m. on Thursday the 11th instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Taijin Maru" left Colombo on July 7 and is due to arrive Bombay on July 11.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

An Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

A paper on "Marriage amongst the Meghvals, will be read by Mr. B. H. Mehta.

SRI NIGAMANTHA MAHA DESIKAN SABAH.

Under the auspices of the above Sabah, Peria-Alwar's Annual Thirunakshatram Festival will be celebrated today (Wednesday) between 8 and 10 p.m. in the Sabha Premises at Visrani Bhuvan Outhouse, Matunga, G.I.P.

BOMBAY HAWKER'S UNION.

The head office of the above Union has been shifted from Jamli Moholla, Nal Bazar to Improvement Trust Chawls Block No. 8, Room No. 20, Foras Road, Bombay 3.

The former General Secretary of the Union Mr. A. M. Nurani tendered his resignation. It was accepted by the Managing Committee on June 16 and Mr. M. A. Azad was elected in his place.

All enquiries relating to the work of the Union should be made to the new address between 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. and 5 p.m. to 8 p.m.

THE REGAL
(The Theatre Magnificent.)
Daily at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
POPULAR REVIVALS OF
GARBO HITS!
TO-DAY:
THE PAINTED VEIL
THURSDAY.
MATA HARI
FRIDAY.
QUEEN CHRISTINA

THE CAPITOL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

Cardinal RICHELIEU
starring
GEORGE ARLISS
with Maureen O'Sullivan
A 20th CENTURY PICTURE
Released thru UNITED ARTISTS
Free List Suspended.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

REGAL—"Painted Veil" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Cardinal Richelieu." Daily 3 shows at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
SWASTIK—(Lamington Road) of "Ah-E-Mazluman" or "Wailings of the Oppressed" and Quetta 'Quake topical. Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Special Zanana show for ladies and children on Thursday at 1-30 p.m.
PATHE—"Gold Diggers of 1935". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"The Little Minister" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"College Girl." Time as usual.
GLOBE—"Shahi Lutera". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Karwan-e-Husn" or "Beauty Caravan". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Bharat-ki-Beti". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Judgment of Allah." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
EDWARD—"Rin-Tin-Tin" and "Lightning Warrior". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—Marathi "Usha". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12-0 noon. Time Signal Selection of Indian Music. Demonstration of Ragas (1) Bai Sunderabai, (2) Bai Laxmibai (Baroda), (3) Miss Mehaboobjan. 1-0 p.m. Available Market Rates. European Lunch Hour Selections. 4-30 p.m. Ladies' Hour. Talk by Beth. Indian Programme. 5-0 p.m. A Relay European Programme. 5-30 p.m. Relay of Music from Regal Cinema. Indian Programme. 6-30 p.m. Light Classical Music. J. D. Jaokar. Indian Programme. 8-15 p.m. Beneral News in Hindi and Commercial News. European Programme. 8-45 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin. 9-0 p.m. Time Signal. The M.V. "Victoria" Orchestra. 9-30 p.m. Manek, P. Bhagat Pianoforte. 10 p.m. The M. V. "Victoria" Orchestra 10-30 p.m. Close down. 7-30 p.m. Big Ben. Empire Bookshelf—

Empire Broadcasting

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. Empire Bookshelf—No. 11. Reading of extracts from "Nigerian Sketches," by E. F. B. Haig; "Pageant," a novel of Tasmania, by G. B. Lancaster; and "The Lonely Island" (Tristan da Cunha), by Rose Annie Rogers. 7-45 p.m. The B. B. C. Empire Orchestra; leader, Daniel Melsa; conductor, Eric Fogg. 8 p.m. "Raylight Robbery" or "The Thief in the Night." A musical burglaresque by the Mellnish Brothers. 8-45 p.m. The Northampton New Theatre Orchestra, under the direction of Cliff Morgan. Relayed from the New Theatre, Northampton. 9-45 p.m. Dance Music. 10 p.m. The News. 10-15 p.m. Dance Music. 10-30 p.m. Close down.

BHATIA COMMUNITY WELFARE CENTRE.

Under the auspices of the Khatau Makanji Trust, one Infant Welfare Centre besides a Maternity and Nursing Home situated at Bazar Gate Street, Fort, Bombay is conducted for women and children of the Bhatia community. During the month of June 1935 in all 1954 patients were attended to at the Centre and the hospital.

MID-WEEK CHANGE AT REGAL

The following is the mid-week change in the Regal:—
To-day (Wednesday): "Painted Veil" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
To-morrow (Thursday): "Mata Hari" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
12th July (Friday): "Queen Christina" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

COMMISSIONER'S ROUND.

In the event of there being no heavy rain, the Municipal Commissioner and Councibors of 'A' Ward will meet near the Old Colaba Railway Station, to-morrow (Thursday), at 7 a.m. (B.T.) to go round the Ward.

Residents of the Ward who have grievances to represent should be present at the appointed place and time.

ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION.

Rev. Dr. John McKenzie will meet his students in Philosophy (Ethics) to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. in the Wilson College.

Professor Bartley will meet his students in English Literature to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. in the South Wing, University Building.

Professor M R. Parekh will meet his students in French (B. Group) to-day) Wednesday, at 6-30 p.m. in the South Wing, University Building.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE DISPENSARY.

At the Bai Bachubai Seth Kanji Curseudas Charitable Dispensary for Women and Children conducted by the Social Service League, Bombay, at Parel, the total number of patients treated during the month of June, 1935, was 738 of which 327 were women and 411 children, 243 being boys and 168 girls. The average daily attendance of patients was 30.

SOCIAL WORKERS' TRAINING CLASS

Encouraged by the attendance at the classes organized till now and the enthusiasm shown by the students, the Social Service League has organized this year a course of about 33 lectures on various useful subjects.

At the close of the course the League will arrange for the examination of the students and certificates will be given to the successful candidates.

Visits to some of the well-known local institutions and places of interest will be arranged on days on which there will be no lectures. The exact dates of visiting them will be announced in the class from time to time.

DEFENCE RAISE QUESTION OF JURISDICTION

Arguments Concluded In "Enticement" Case

Defence arguments against the framing of charges against Ram Narayan Kapoor, the accused in what is generally known as the "Madras Aeroplane Romance Case", concluded on Tuesday before Mr. I. S. Haji at the Mazagaon Court, Bombay.

Orders were reserved by the Magistrate till to-day (Wednesday).

Mr. A. R. Gadkari, for the defence, proceeded with his argument why a charge of concealing or detaining a married woman could not be framed against the accused.

Detention, he said, was an independent offence by itself, and it was altogether different from enticement.

The Court inquired how a person could be detained without being enticed.

QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

Enticement, the defence reiterated, was not a continuous offence. It took place in Madras, and the offence was completed there. Even the Court at Bangalore might not be competent to try a charge of enticement, though it could that of detaining. Hence, this Court had no jurisdiction to frame a charge of enticement.

"NO RESTRAINT ON HER LIBERTY."

Continuing, defence counsel said that the only charge that might be framed was detention. But evidence adduced at the preliminary enquiry clearly showed that there was no restraint on the liberty of the girl.

In answer to a question, she had stated that she kept the keys of the house at Lamington Road, because she was the mistress of the house.

In regard to the charge of adultery which the prosecution wanted to frame, counsel said that it must be a specified fact in the plaint.

The Magistrate inquired what "lived together" meant. Counsel for the prosecution, then read a relevant paragraph from the plaint, where it was stated that the accused had enticed the the woman with the intent of ultimate marriage.

The defence, interposing said, that the object of the accused in that case was laudable. He submitted that no case of adultery had been made out, and "put up in a hotel" did not imply the commission of the offence.

He concluded his arguments with the submission that it was a case for discharge of the accused.

REPLY TO DEFENCE.

The Court then called on Mr. N. C. Narasimhacharya, counsel for the complainant, to reply to the defence arguments.

"The complainant (brother of the girl) who ransacked the hotels and chased the accused down to Bombay," he stated, in reference to the question of the custody of the girl, "could not be said to have had no care of the girl." The question of consulting the husband did not arise.

He reiterated the statement that enticement was a continuous offence. The defence had not quoted any rulings to the contrary. Enticement, he proceeded to explain, meant inducement and the inducement was continuous. Inducement of the prospect of marriage was still in the mind of the girl. "Inducement was psychological, while kidnapping was physical". And any act of inducement that kept the girl away from her husband was a case of enticement.

Regarding the charge of adultery, he said the evidence had borne it out in "unmistakable and in unequivocal" terms.

The Court reserved orders till to-day (Wednesday).

Mr. N. C. N. Acharya appeared for the complainant while the accused was defended by Mr. A. R. Gadkari assisted by Mr. M. G. Vyavaharkar.

THANA MUNICIPAL REPORT

Depression Tells On Revenue Collections

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, July 9.

The administration report of the Municipal Borough of Thana for the year ended March 31, 1935 was approved and adopted by the general board before the expiry of its triennial term last week-end. The report has been signed by Mr. (now Rao Bahadur) B. H. Shringarpure, president of the municipality.

The following are the important features included in the administration report sanctioned for publication:—

The population of the town as per census of 1931 is 21,816.

The rules, by-laws and schedule of the terminal tax, having been sanctioned by the Government on April 3, 1934, were put into force on and from June 15 of that year and the rules, by-laws and schedule of Octroi duties automatically were cancelled from that date.

DEPRESSION TELLS.

As a result of the coercive measures adopted by the municipality, it has been found that the depressed economic condition of the people is mainly responsible for the default in payment of municipal dues.

In the majority of cases of distraints and cutting of water connections it was observed that the rate-payers had to borrow money for payment to the municipality. Owing to this economic depression and poverty of the people, a very considerable time and energy of the municipal staff had to be spent for such recoveries even by coercive measures.

HANDICAPS TO RECOVERY.

The proposed rules for the attachment and sale of immovable properties for the arrears of taxes have not yet been sanctioned by Government though they have been under consideration for more than six years. This has added very considerably to the difficulties of the municipality in the work of recovery. In a large number of cases recovery is not possible without attachment and sale of immovable properties. So long as this cannot be done in the absence of sanctioned rules the arrears have to stand unrecovered. Some amounts have already gone beyond time-limit and the limitation bar will prevent the recovery of further amounts if these rules are not sanctioned by Government early. Filing of civil suits for the recovery is a very cumbrous and dilatory process involving an expenditure of labour, time and money which the municipality cannot afford to do.

The total receipts including the opening balance amounted to Rs. 2,38,338 as against Rs. 2,55,668 showing a decrease of Rs. 17,330.

The incidence of taxation and income per capita was Rs. 7-14-0 and Rs. 9-15-3 as against Rs. 7-13-3 and Rs. 10-6-3 of the last year respectively. The expenditure was Rs. 2,23,657 as against Rs. 2,46,410 in the previous year showing a decrease of Rs. 22,753.

"DEPRESSED" CLASS LEADER DEAD

Mr. D. B. Shinde Passes Away At K. E. M. Hospital

One of the prominent pioneers of the Harijan uplift movement, Mr. D. B. Shinde breathed his last on Sunday last at the K. E. M. Hospital. He was suffering for a time from pneumonia.

Messrs. S. P. Gaekwad, N. P. Jadhav Pandit Murkute, Mr. Adanyale, Mr. B. I. Tambe of Bhor and other friends attended the funeral. The body was taken in a hired motor lorry thus marking a departure from the age-old custom of dead bodies being carried to the cemetery by friends or relatives.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

Will Proceed With Suspended Election

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office, to-day (Wednesday), at 4-30 p.m. (Bombay Time).

As announced by the Mayor on Friday last, the Corporation will proceed with the suspended election of one Councillor in accordance with the decision in Appeal given by the High Court in the matter.

Rent Collector Fined For Assaulting Tenant

Found guilty of assaulting a tenant at Laxmibai Vithaldas Dharamdas Trust Chawl, Densie Road, Ismail, a Muslim rent-collector, and his two confederates were sentenced on Tuesday by Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Police Court, to pay a fine of Rs. 200, in default, to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment.

It was alleged by the prosecution that on May 1, Baboo Thanoo, a mill-hand, informed Ismail that he wished to shift from the chawl, but while he was preparing to shift from the place some time after, Ismail demanded from him another month's rent threatening to assault him if he did not accede to the demand.

Consequently Baboo lodged a complaint with the police seeking protection, but they directed him to seek redressin a court, as the seek redressin a court as the offence was a non-congnizable one. The next day, it was stated, the rent collector with two of his companions went to the room of the tenant and assaulted him.

BOMBAY POLICE ACT

Amending Bill To Clarify Powers Of Local Governnment

A Bill to amend the Bombay District Police Act, 1890, and the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902, is published in the "Bombay Government Gazette":

OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Under the rules made under Section 96B (2) of the Government of India Act, the members of the Indian Police are appointed by the Secretary of State for India in Council. The provisions referring to the appointment and removal of such officers in the Bombay District Police Act, 1890, and the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902, have to be construed as referring to the appointment and transfer of such officers to and from particular posts referred to in those provisions and not to the appointment to and removal from the said service.

GOVERNMENTS POWERS.

Section 6 (1) of the Bombay District Police Act, 1890, provides "inter alia" that Government have authority to dismiss a Superintendent, Assistant Superintendent or Deputy Superintendent of Police. These officers belong to the Indian Police or Provincial Service and are governed by the Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules framed by the Secretary of State under Section 96B (2) of the Government of India Act, which provide for the dismissal of members belonging to these services. The Local Government has no power to dismiss a member of the Indian Police. The power of dismissal vested in the Local Government in respect of Superintendents, Additional Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents who are members of the All-India Service is inconsistent with Section 96B (1) of the Government of India Act. The provision in respect of Deputy Superintendents who belong to the provincial service is superfluous in view of the Classification Rules mentioned above.

Section 8 of the Bombay District Police Act, 1890, empowers the Inspector General of Police to appoint Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors and Sergeants in the District Police Force and Section 29 (3) empowers him to punish these officers. It is desirable from the administrative point of view that the Range Deputy Inspector General of Police should have the power of appointing, etc. these officers.

Except in matters which are expressly provided in the Bombay District Police Act, 1890, and the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902, and subject to any other law for the time being in force, the conditions of service of the subordinate ranks of the Police force are regulated by the Bombay Civil Services Rules. It is desirable that both the Acts should be self-contained.

This Bill is intended to amend the said Acts to clarify the above matters.

GARBO REVIVALS!

At The Regal

Greta Garbo will be seen in three of her most brilliant successes at the Regal starting tomorrow, Wednesday, 10th. On Wednesday there is the "Painted Veil" in which this Goddess of the screen appears with Herbert Marshall and George Brent. Based on the daring novel by Somerset Maugham. Thursday will see her with the dashing Ramon Novarro in "Mata Hari"; the poignant tale of a woman in love . . doomed to face the firing squad in service of her country . . . she leaves her lover for another world . . . and he blinded in both eyes knows nothing and is comforted by her telling him that she will soon return to his arms. On the last day there is "Queen Christina" judged by critics to be Garbo's greatest triumph. She stars here with John Gilbert, her partner in the old days, who had then helped this unknown little girl in a strange land. Whilst Garbo went from triumph to triumph Gilbert slowly faded into obscurity. When at last she had to choose her leading man for the filming of "Queen Christina" magnanimous Greta remembered her one time benefactor and gave him the part. How splendidly he lived up to her faith in him can only be realised by seeing the film. Garbo has never before reached the heights of splendour as she does in this . . it is as Christina, Queen of Sweden that she proves to all the world the truth in her title of the divinity of the screen.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents).

Earthquake Relief

Bombay has been doing more than any other city in the country, for the relief of the Quetta Earthquake sufferers. But the response given to the Quetta sufferers' call, cannot be stated to be as generous as the response to Bihar Earthquake sufferers was The reasons are not very far to seek. The Mayor's Fund, which was started immediately after the Earthquake, stands at Rs. 92,000 the Non-Official Earthquake Fund started by the Congress about three weeks ago, claims more than Rs. 70,000 as contributions from the city. The Three Papers Fund claims more than Rs. 18,000 and the Fund collected by the Parsis exceeds Rs. 1,50,000.

In this connection it is not out of place to mention that Mrs. Lalita Venkatram, the Bombay Radio Star who is now on tour in Ceylon, gave a performance last week at the Colombo Town Hall for the benefit of the Quetta Earthquake sufferers. Rs. 1400 was collected at the performance. Mr. H. P. Kaufman the Mayor of Colombo, who presided in the absence of the Governor of Ceylon, presented a medal to the artiste. Bombayites, wherever they go, do their duty towards their suffering brethren.

Registered Nurses

The Bombay Legislative Council it is hoped will pass this session the Bombay Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitors' Registration Bill which provides for the registration and better training of the members of the profession and also secures for them registration in other provinces. Unfortunately so far, the public have taken very little trouble to discriminate between registered and unregistered nurses and midwives with the result that many times they have engaged unqualified persons, and, thereby, not seldom landed themselves into a great deal of trouble and expense. In the interest of maternity and infant welfare compulsory registration and supervision of all nurses and midwives, both trained and untrained, was necessary and it is gratifying the authorities have taken up the matter now in right earnest. The unqualified "dais" would be eliminated from the profession after some time, this giving them a chance to qualify and come into line with other members of the profession.

RAILWAY TIMINGS

G. I. P. Railway

MAILS AND EXPRESS TRAINS.
Timings at Victoria Terminus.

Trains	Arrivals H.M
Madras Mail	6 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 30
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	8 15
Madras Express	10 15
Deccan Queen	10 25
Punjab Mail	10 45
Poona Mail	11 40
Nagpur Express	13 55
Poona Fast Passenger	15 25
Poona Express	19 25
Allahabad Express	20 10
	Departures H.M.
Allahabad Express	7 00
Poona Express	8 15
Poona Fast Passenger	11 50
Madras Express	13 55
Poona Mail	15 30
Deccan Queen	17 15
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	17 50
Punjab Mail	18 50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	21 45
Madras Mail	22 00
Nagpur Express	22 10
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	23 00

B. B. & C. I. Railway.

Mail, Express and Passenger trains in force from 1-4-1935.

ARRIVALS AT BOMBAY CENTRAL.

		H.M.
No. 8 Up	Passenger	5 35
No. 20 Up	Delhi Express	6 00
No. 2 Up	Gujarat Mail	7 00
No. 10 Up	Kathiawar Mail	7 40
No. 4 Up	Frontier Mail	8 30
	do. on Saturdays	8 35
No. 12 Up	Passenger	14 20
No. 16 Up	Kathiawar Express	19 05
No. 6 Up	Passenger	20 55

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY CENRAL.

		H.M.
No. 15 Down	Kathiawar Express	8 45
No. 9 Down	Passenger	8 55
No. 11 Down	Passenger	13 25
No. 1 Down	Gujarat Mail	20 25
No. 3 Down	Frontier Mail	21 30
No. 5 Down	Kathiawar Mail	21 45
No. 19 Down	Delhi Express	22 00
No. 7 Down	Passenger	22 15

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.

	H.M
Frontier Mail (on Saturday only	

PRESS WORKERS' SYMPATHY FOR "PIONEER" STRIKERS

A meeting of the Press workers of Bombay will be held at the union office (Contractor's Building Girgaum) to-day, Wednesday at 9 p.m. (S.T.) to sympathise with the Press workers of the Lucknow "Pioneer" Press (Anglo Indian daily) who are on strike from the 3rd of this month.

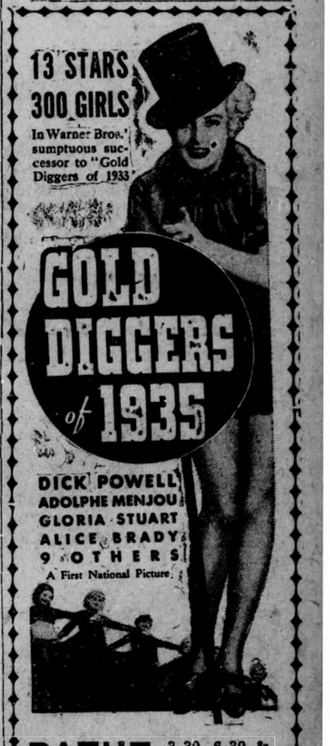
FOOD FAKING CONTINUES UNCHECKED

During the week ended 6th inst., the following persons were convicted and fined by the Municipal Court of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates, Fort, at the Esplanade Police Court:—

Kuverji Khetsi, vendor at the shop at No. 35D Mugbhat Cross Lane, was convicted and fined Rs. 50/ on 2-7-35, for selling ghee adulterated to the extent of 86.8 per cent.

Hirji Jadhav, owner of the shop at Halai Lohana Mahajan Wadi, Thakurdwar Road, was convicted and fined Rs. 65/, on 2-7-35, for selling ghee adulterated to the extent of 94.1 per cent.

Ghela Umersi, vendor at the shop at No. 79, Nepean Sea Road, was convicted and fined Rs. 60/, on 2-7-35, for selling ghee adultered to the extent of 80.4 per cent.



PATHE 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

Direction: Western India Theatres, Limited.
KRISHNA
TALKIES, Dubash Theatre.
DAILY 3 Shows: 5-30, 8 & 10-30 p.m.
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RATTAN BAI and an ALL-STAR Cast in
Eastern Arts' Epoch-Making Social Jewel
"Bharatki Beti"
The Sensational Social Picture that is the TALK of the ELITE of BOMBAY.
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The Bombay Chronicle

Bad Khana, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1935

FRUITS OF OTTAWA

Whatever the Government of India may do in the matter, the Indian Merchants' Chamber of Bombay has done well to represent to them the harm that is being done to India by the various restrictions that have recently been and are still being imposed by certain European countries on her exports. The restriction, as the Chamber points out, are not imposed on India in a discriminatory manner. But that fact does not prevent them from harming India in a variety of ways. The first natural effect is the reduction in our exports to the countries concerned. But the evil is often wider and shows itself in the general "disruption of the usual trade" and its diversion into new and less fruitful channels. The Indian Merchants' Chamber shows how as a result of the restrictions India's balance of trade with other countries is unsettled and how even the reduced export of seeds, cotton, lemon-grass oil, spices etc. to the Continent is being taken from Indian exporters by certain European firms.

India's Loss

The question naturally arises why the European countries put restrictions on Indian exports. One obvious reason is that most countries are trying by all possible means to increase their exports and decrease their imports. But that does not explain all. The Secretary of the Indian Merchants' Chamber says: "My Committee.....cannot help saying that many of these restrictions have been brought into operation from 1933, i.e. soon after the Ottawa Trade Agreement came into being. It is well-known that India's best customers, in the sense that they bought more than they sold to India, have been Germany, France, Italy and Japan, and not Great Britain and the British Dominions." Here is a gentle but clear enough suggestion that European countries are safeguarding their interests against the handicap imposed upon them by the Ottawa policy of preference to Britain over other countries and that in consequence India is losing her trade with her better customers than Britain. Whether the restrictons in question are wholly or mainly the direct consequences of Britain's policy of special preferences to herself may be doubted by some. But few Indians have any doubts about the fact that India has on the whole lost more than she has gained by the Ottawa Pact forced on her against her will. This has been proved again and again by responsible businessmen and business bodies with the help of unquestionable facts and figures taken mostly from official publications.

The Remedy

As regards the more practical question of dealing with the restrictions on India's exports, the Indian Merchants' Chamber suggests to Government a scheme for the regulation of imports and exports from India to those countries which have adopted restrictive measures and also a scheme of licensing, calculated to see that the current channels of trade are not disturbed. Where a Government is responsible to the people State regulation of exports and imports may be presumed to be in the best interests of the country. But with the topsy-turvy state of things in India, we cannot help entertaining doubts about an elaborate policy of regulating imports and exports. Already we have had too much of regulation of trade more in the interests of Britain than of India. And India will not get justice unless the policy is replaced by one which safeguards Indian interests first and foremost. But it is idle to expect Government to adopt the latter policy unless and until they are made wholly responsible to the people.

In Desperate Straits

Embittered by the disastrous failure of the Justice Party and alarmed as to its future, Dewan Bahadur A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar took the other day, in a speech at Madras, the desperate step of "carrying the war into the enemy's camp," namely, the Congress. The Dewan Bahadur would deserve pity for being ignorant of the elements of political and social progress, were it not for the fact that he and his party have the temerity to claim patronising service to the people. He spoke or rather declined to speak—for, was it not "there for any one to see"?—of the 15-year record of the Justice Party and asked what the Congress had done. The gentleman would perhaps consider it a waste of time to read a little history and, of course, he—and for that matter his fellow-patriots of the Justice Party—would be the last persons to understand, much less appreciate the meaning of obligations to country, to national self-respect and to the mass of the people whose interests must any day predominate over those of "bloated individuals" to quote a phrase which Mr. Mudaliar rather thoughtlessly used for Congressmen. Mr. Mudaliar has just enough regard for the mass of the people and their rights to accuse the Congress of playing to the gallery and speaking words which did not come from the heart. It is an intelligible accusation considering that it comes from an Indian patriot like Mr. Mudaliar whose heart emits only the proud strains of "Rule Britannia, Britannia rules the waves" and 'Britons never shall be slaves." But what a heart!

"Sub Judice"

We fear that the Bombay Government are introducing their Bill to amend the Indian Motor Vehicles Act of 1914 at a most inopportune time, when the very principle of the Bill is "sub judice". The statement of the objects and reasons of the Bill frankly admits:

"Doubts have now been raised regarding the power of Government to appropriate the said fees" (that is, fees payable in respect of registration of motor vehicles, etc.) "for the purposes of provincial expenditure. The object of this Bill is to remove such doubts and to make it clear that Government have and always had power to levy such fees, to increase the rates of such fees, and to appropriate such fees as part of their general revenues for provincial expenditure".

Now, the "doubts" referred to above may be presumed to be due to the objection raised by Mr. K. F. Nariman to the right of the Government to impose fees for the registration of motor vehicles and appropriate the proceeds as part of the general revenues. And this question as to whether the Government have the said right or not is before the High Court. We do not think that, so long as the question is thus "sub judice," Government can introduce their present Bill in the Legislative Council. We wonder if the President of the Council can allow any full discussion on the Bill in the Council. And if full discussion of the Bill is not possible, it is not fair for Government to proceed with the Bill at this stage. The right and proper course for the President to adopt is to follow the example set by the late Mr. Vithalbhai Patel, in regard to the Public Safety Bill, and disallow the Bill.

GANDHISM AND SOCIALISM

Socialistic Attitude Is Only A Growth Of Gandhism

(By K. K. Vasudevan Nomboodiripad).

People there are who hold that Gandhism is an Indian edition of socialism. They consider that Gandhism provides the best solution for the economic and social problems of India and in their enthusiasm deride the socialists for their ill-conceived notions of social equality especially as applied to Indian conditions.

But an unbiased analytical study of both leaves little room for an argument of this sort.

Between Gandhism and socialism there is similarity in their origins and their ultimate goals: both are reactions to a social order, the creation of an imperialistic capitalism; both aim at the ultimate realisation of an idealistic anarchical state where there is no Government or laws or such institutions brought into being for the guidance and proper conduct of man in his dealings with a fellow-man but where each individual is expected to be so materially and spiritually perfect that no need is felt for an institution other than his own disciplined self to cause him function as a member of a Corporate State, and where "every one will be able to take all he wants freely according to his needs." This State, this advent of the millenium, of the "man-god" lies much farther ahead of the present moral and political consciousness of man which is now acutely racial, tribal and at best national—to adapt an expression of Will Darant. So a long and not very peaceful road has to be traversed by humanity before it can set its eyes on the red fringes of the horizon of this earthly paradise, far beyond the distant glimmering landscapes.

Fundamental Difference.

So coming down to facts, much depends on the means to that end, in the process of this consummation. As pointed out before both have their origin in a social reaction to a capitalistic industrialism. Even here Gandhism marks out a fundamental difference from socialism. Gandhism considers the machine—the machine that makes man a slave—as the perpetrator of all the social evils of this machine age—moral and material. Hence it cries a halt to this overpowering machine and invokes the powers of craft life with its legendary and sentimental halo of an idealised and religious past for a return to "the bosom of Mother earth." Socialism does not revolt against the machine for it realises, and rightly, that the capitalistic industrialism with its mass production and industrial cities was a distinct and inevitable advance upon the handicrafts of the old primitive village communities; socialism finds fault not with industrialism but only with the capitalistic ownership of industry. They want to capture the forces let loose by the all round growth of industrialism depriving it of all capitalistic control and divert its energies to the happiness of man making good its power for plentiful production.

Futile Change Of Heart.

If Gandhism has captured the imagination of many of us it is because of the appeal it makes to our revolting hearts by its stoically sincere championship of the cause of the poor. It demands of the rich—Gandhi's sincere self-effacing service coupled with his personal love has compelled some—to consider their wealth as a trust and act as a trustee of the poor. Socialism demands of us only one step more, the only logical step: resignation of this self-appointed task of trusteeship of this really illgotten wealth—illgotten because it is the undistributed accumulation of centuries of the surplus value of labour—in favour of the real trustee, the State. Gandhism is in this sense the first stage of the reaction to a capitalistic society and Gandhi has rightly understood it when he says that he strives for a change of heart in those who have in favour of those who have not. If this change of heart is not logically followed up by the just return of this wealth to its rightful owners, the change of heart is futile.

(To Be Continued)

OUR MOSCOW LETTER

Powder And Poison Gas In The Air

By A. AZIZ AZAD.

MOSCOW, June 11.

Since the beginning of this year, Moscow, like Geneva, has become a place to which almost all the European statesmen, and particularly the foreign ministers, have felt it their duty to pay a visit. The reception ceremonies, their entertainments, and their send-offs which must have become a routine for Mr. Litvinoff, and his colleagues in the Commissariat for Foreign Affairs, have in reality seemed a dull and monotonous affair, at least for the Press representatives and the cameramen.

What Is Wrong?

Anthony Eden, Laval, and Benes are to be followed by the Rumanian foreign minister, Titulescu, and he in his turn will probably be followed by representatives of the Baltic States. Mr. Beck, the Polish Minister; Siliama, the Esthonian Minister, and a number of other similar gentlemen, in tailed coats and top-hats, have already paid their visits to Moscow previous to the visits of Eden and Laval.

Naturally the question arises as to what is wrong with the foreign ministers of a number of countries that they have taken so intensively to touring. And, indeed, not everything is quiet on the European horizon. Beyond the foreign ministers stand the War Ministers of their respective countries, who know exactly what is going on not only on their own territory, but that of their neighbours as well. Every child of East and West Europe smells the powder and poison gas which together with the talk and preparations for war, are being prepared at full speed.

Who's Where?

However, a number of countries, like the USSR, France and her allies, and Turkey, for quite obvious reasons, are against war. The Soviet Union though a strong military power, has gained a world-wide reputation as the most sincere adherent of a peaceful policy, and has therefore become the centre of world politics. Those countries who are against war are uniting with the Soviet Union by signing treaties of Mutual Assistance, as France and Czechoslovakia recently did; while those who are for war, and who believe that the only radical means for solving the dreadful economic crisis and unemployment is through war are busy counter-acting these peaceful efforts, by forming a bloc of "War loving countries," under the leadership of Fascist Germany.

On the other hand, Great Britain, as usual, is keeping her hands free and does not seem to promise her support to either the "peace loving" or "war loving" camp. As regards America, she is faithfully observing the Monroe Doctrine, in spite of the fact that in regards to her interests in South America and the Far East and elsewhere a very challenging policy is being carried out by other governments.

Visit Of Benes

Dr. Edward Benes has been entertained in the Red Capital with no less a friendly spirit than that shown to the previous visitors. Like Eden and Laval he was also given an audience by Joseph Stalin. The real contents of these conversations, like most diplomatic chats, will probably be known a score of years later, but what is made public is in the form of a communique extracts from which are given below:—

"The participants in the conversations expressed their complete satisfaction with the condition of the mutual relations between the Soviet Union and the Czechoslovakian Republic and those considerable successes which followed the two rapprochement between the two countries in the past year, as well as with the results of their collaboration in helping to strengthen universal peace."

"It was recognized that the treaties and agreements concluded between the two governments created a firm basis for the continuance of this co-operation, and likewise, for the successful development of economic relations. Special attention was given to the desirability of a systematic rapprochement of the two countries in the fields of science, literature and art."

Feeling Of Anxiety

"During the conversations, the present international situation in Europe from the point of view of the interests of peace was carefully discussed."

"The representatives of both states were compelled to state that the feeling of anxiety for the fate of universal peace, which has taken hold of the nations of Europe during the past few years, has become more tense as the result of the opposition to measures for guaranteeing the security of European countries by means of collective efforts at various international conferences and during meetings of statesmen in Geneva."

During his sojourn in Moscow Dr. Benes exchanged the ratification documents of the Treaty of Mutual Assistance with the USSR which was signed at Prague some time ago.

Large mechanized ice-cream plants are being constructed in Moscow, Leningrad, and other large cities of the USSR. According to Admitis, the head of the refrigeration industry of the Commissariat of Food Industry, 4,000 to 4,500 tons of ice cream are to

(Continued on page 11.)

Frankly Speaking

WINSTON TURNS TO IRELAND

It is reported that Mr. Winston Churchill will raise in Parliament the question of Ireland's right under the Statute of Westminster to abrogate the Free State Treaty and constitution as claimed by Mr. de Valera. The Statute of Westminster has already been interpreted authoritatively and in sufficiently clear terms to leave no doubt about complete and unconditional sovereignty and independence that it concedes to countries enjoying "Dominion Status." But the debate in the Commons would be instructive because it will reveal the extent to which Winston Churchill, the signatory to the Anglo-Irish Treaty, will twist language and undertakings to gratify Winston Churchill the Tory Imperialist. In a way, however, Mr. Churchill would be sinning in good company. He would have done to Ireland what spokesmen of the British Government have sought to do to India with little regard for "solemn pledges". They have declared that where India is concerned "Dominion Status"—if it is ever allowed to materialise—may not mean—and they intend, we suggest, that it shall not mean—the same thing as "Dominion Status."

AN URGENT REFORM

A matter of great civic importance came up before the Municipal Corporation on Monday when Mr. Behram Karanjia moved that the Municipal Act be suitably amended so as to provide that fresh elections shall be held to fill the vacancies caused by the Court setting aside the whole election of a particular ward. Under the present rules old members, even if they did not stand for election or got defeated at the polls, are allowed to sit in the Corporation. This is clearly unfair to the voters who have a fundamental right to choose fresh Councillors at every election. Mr. Karanjia's amendment only crystallizes the public opinion on the matter and there can hardly be said anything in support of the existing practice. We are surprised that the Corporation should have even waited for the opinion of the Law, Revenue and General Purposes Sub-Committee. The amendment urged by Mr. Karanjia is of an urgent character and there should not be the least delay in giving effect to it, especially in view of the judgment of the High Court Special Bench delivered yesterday.

THE LESSONS OF IT

No controversy could have been more ridiculous and shy than that on Clause 304 of the India Bill and the intensity of the storm sought to be raised by communalists over it exposes their utter inability to understand what they themselves were talking about. It was much ado about literally nothing and we shall not be surprised if the whole pother dies down after the solemn and authoritative declaration of Lord Zetland which is nothing—and could naturally be nothing—but a repetition of the obvious. But the origin and progress of the controversy emphasize a number of lessons. The controversy shows how Muslim communalists can be whipped into shouting and howling—no matter how silly the reason for it—by distinguished members of the India Defence League like Mr. Warris Ameer Ali. It shows how, moved by the spirit of communalism, the Hindu "leaders" will promptly raise a counter-howl without pausing to understand what it is all about. And the promptitude with which the Government of India and Lord Zetland have rushed to explain in all earnestness what required no explanation is a tribute to their anxiety to humour the Shafi Daudis, the Haroons and the Chhataris.

WELL-MEANT, BUT VAGUE

The Bombay Government's Bill prohibiting the publication of names, addresses or other details concerning children or young persons involved in offences, which was passed by the Legislative Council on Monday, is a well-intended measure, but the Bombay Council would have been well advised in referring the measure to a Select Committee with a view to giving the public full opportunity to consider it. We hope, however, the authorities will be most judicious in proceeding against the newspapers offending, or believed to offend, against the Act. The new amendment to the Children Act is rather vague in some places and penalises newspapers publishing "any particulars calculated to lead to the identification" of a child or young person involved in an offence. It is often possible that the barest account of a case of this type may lead, through close inquiry, to the identification of the party involved. A "bonafide" account in such cases should not be penalised.

DISGRACE TO BOMBAY

The Bombay Municipal Corporation followed the right procedure in referring to the Schools Committee Mrs. Munshi's resolution seeking to bring every child of school-going age to school within a period of five years at the latest. As the question comes wholly within the jurisdiction of the Schools Committee it is but proper to refer it in the first instance to that Committee. We hope, however, that that body will not be unduly long in making its recommendations. It is a disgrace to a city which calls itself the first in India that it yet fails to provide even elementary education to thousands of children of school-going age. Primary education has been made compulsory in several lesser cities, but in Bombay it is compulsory in only two of the seven wards. It will not do to dismiss the subject with the plea that progress in this respect is hindered solely by financial stringency. If to educate the citizens is one of the first duties of a Municipality, it must find the necessary funds for it from the heavy taxes it levies on the citizens.

MR. DESAI'S BILL

The condition of Hindu widows, particularly in undivided families, is often pitiable. They have not only no rights of inheritance to their husbands' property, but they are also not even allowed to adopt a son without the consent of the husbands' co-parceners. It was to vindicate this right of adoption that their Lordships of the Privy Council gave the decision in Bhimabai's case. Mr. Desai's Bill, which is to come before the Bombay Council, proposes a retrograde step by declaring this decision to be inapplicable to this Presidency, and should be opposed by all enlightened members of the House. The time has, in fact, come to allow a widow in an undivided family a legal right to her husband's share of the estate. It is unjust and unreasonable to deprive a widow of adequate provision for her maintenance. And we expect social reformers to turn their attention to this urgent social problem.

— PRESS VIEWS —

Sir C. P.'s Dictatorship

We are afraid Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar's praise of the Italian, German and Turkish dictatorship, together with his assertion that the establishment of such dictatorship with the consent of the people does not violate the cherished principles of democracy, will drive Lord Lothian and his friends out of their senses. They are already apprehending that Indians may take advantage of the forthcoming constitution to establish dictatorship in the country and Sir C. P.'s Bombay speech will increase their fear hundredfold, with the result that one more safeguarding clause may adorn the Indian constitution.—"Forward"

LIGHT POLITICS

—Headline.

A rare species! Most of it is dark.

* * * *

Asked to state his opinion of the recent changes in the India Bill, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru refused to say anything. "My views," he said, "are fairly well-known to the public and at present. I do not propose to add anything to them."

But what about subtracting?

* * * *

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru has brought home the remarkable discovery that "the problem of the educated unemployed was being tackled by every Government in Europe." This is because every Government in Europe is different from the Government in India.

And if Sir Tej had pursued his studies further, he would have been positively amazed to find that every Government in Europe was tackling many other problems too.

* * * *

Speaking in the House of Lords on clause 304 of the India Bill, Lord Zetland said no alteration in the Communal Award would be made without the specific assent of Parliament. "It would be Parliament," he remarked, "that would make the alteration."

There is food for thought for our communalists in that pointed remark—if they can spare some time from their petty squabble to reflect over it.

* * * *

We are glad to learn that the boundary dispute between Afghanistan and Iran has been amicably settled. We congratulate the parties concerned.

But we also note that the arbitrator whose award settled the dispute was the Ambassador in Teheran of Turkey. Couldn't the parties find any other Ambassador in Teheran?

* * * *

THE PRESSQUAKE IN INDIA

The Goonda Menace

—Roy's Weekly.

What tremors are rocking you, brother?

* * * *

The political correspondent of a contemporary writes:—

"The reason why the provision regarding Communal Award was altered was this....."

There is hardly any need to quote further.

* * * *

"An Irishman", says Dean Inge, "would refuse to go to Heaven if St. Peter were an Englishman."

And a Dean-Ingy Englishman would refuse to go to Heaven if St. Peter came from one of the Dependencies of the British Empire.

Or will considerations of materio-spiritual gain supersede those of Imperial superiority?

* * * *

The demand of Madras hides, we are informed, from England and America has increased.

Mr. Mudaliar will, we hope, modestly claim it as a credit to the Justice Party.

* * * *

From a Ranchi paper—

"The amendment of clause 285 (now 299) ....."

And NOW 304.

What next?

* * * *

GOVT. HELPING CONGRESS!

Oh, yes, for a long time. In fact the Congress thrives on what Government do.

* * * *

"This is what she really looks like", is the caption we read in an English daily below a film star's photo.

The publicity report of a suit for high damages by other stars, will, we expect, follow later.

* * * *

"I don't think it was quite well-mannered for the constable to refer to my wife who was with me as my lady friend," a motorist's letter to the Kingston magistrate.

Rude or not, it was certainly a lie.

* * * *

"How is married life?"

"Oh, we are battling our way through."

"Award, Sheet-Anchor Of Minorities"

NO INTENTION OF REPUDIATION, SAYS ZETLAND

Reservation Of Seats For Women In Frontier Province

Government Would Consider Question Favourably If Legislatures Pass Resolution, Says Lord Halifax

With a view to making possible the reservation of seats for women in the Frontier province Lord Lothian moved an amendment to clause 304. He asked whether if any of the legislatures passed a resolution dealing with the matter government would give effect to it.

On being assured that government certainly consider the question favourably, Lord Lothian withdrew his amendment and the clause was adopted.

LONDON, July 8.

In the House of Lords, before the debate on India Bill was resumed Lord Salisbury pointed cut that though now approaching the first schedule government's amendment with reference to the election in the Council of State has not yet appeared.

Lord Londonderry said that Lord Zetland's amendment would appear in the order paper tomorrow.

Lord Middleton moved an amendment to Clause 304 providing that no action under subpargraph 1 shall be taken, except in pursuance of an address by both houses of Parliament, and providing that the Governor-General and Governor, in forwarding any resolution, shall in addition to transmitting their own opinion transmit also a statement formulated after investigation with regard to the extent to which minorities affected were in favour of the proposed amendment.

"Sheet Anchor"

Lord Middleton complained that the clause constituted a violation of the undertaking given by government in the Communal Award and White Paper.

The Duke of Atholl supporting the amendment, said that it was to ensure that the violation of Communal Award was no longer possible, and added that it was no exaggeration to say that the Award was the sheet anchor of minorities.

Lord Zetland said the only object of sub-section 4 was to enable parliament—not government—if desirable, to make small amendments in such matters. As the franchise questions was connected with the representations of women, etc., there never was and never has been the smallest intention of repudiating or in any way restricting the Communal Award under the provisions of this clause. He repudiated the suggestion that he or any one else was making provision for breaking in any way the pledge which had been given.

Assent Of Minorities

Lord Linlithgow suggested that government should add at the end of the first proviso of sub-section 4, clause 304, "and the views of representatives in any such legislature of any minority likely to be so affected". Lord Zetland said that with a view to making clear that the assent of the minorities must be secured he would consider the amendment on the lines proposed by Lort Linlithgow, but he was unable to go further.

Lord Middleton's proposal was then taken in the form of two amendments, the first of which was rejected without division, and the second from which he omitted a reference to "due to investigation" was taken to division and was defeated by 88 votes to 28.

Lord Lothian moved an amendment to clause 304 with a view to making possible the reservation, within ten years, of the seats for women in the Frontier province if the legislature desired, and in certain other provinces a reservation of two seats, instead of one. He asked, whether, if any of the legislatures passed a resolution dealing with the matter government's policy would be to give effect to it.

Lord Halifax replied it would certainly be in their power and certainly their intention.

Lord Lothian withdrew the amendment. Lord Middleton moved an omission to sub-section 4. The amendment was negatived and clause 304 was adopted.—Reuter.

ITALO-ABYSSINIAN DISPUTE DEAD-LOCK

Italian Members Of Commission Protest Against Professor Jeze's Declaration

SCHEVENINGEN, July 9.

The Italo-Abyssinian Commission will to-day decide whether it is worthwhile to continue the hearings in view of the Italian members' protest against the declaration of the spokesman for Ethiopia Professor Jeze, that Walwal is in Abyssinian territory.

The Italian members contended that the commission was only empowered to consider the causes of the incidents and not the delimitation of the frontier, and refused to hear further evidence from Professor Jeze.—Reuter.

ATTACK ON CURRENCIES

Bank Of International Settlement Decides On Common Action

BASLE, July 8.

Common action to defeat any attacks on the currency of any country connected with the Bank of International Settlements was decided at to-day's meeting of the board. The last American official, Mr. Ernest Moore, has departed.

There is difficulty in finding suitable American representatives on the Board owing to the Bank regulation that the the American representative should reside in Europe.—Reuter.

Acharya Kripalani, General Secretary of the Congress arrived at Allahabad from Lahore and will stay at Allahabad for some time before he goes elsewhere.—United Press.

BLIND MUSICIAN CHEATED OF Rs. 80?

Story Of Marriage Plan That Fell Through

NEW DELHI, July 7.

By a clever ruse a middle-aged blind man, Chotelal Sharma, who is a musican by profession, has been 'cheated' to the extent of Rs. 80 and some clothes by two men, Mohanlal and Baijnath, of his own village in Hardoi district. Chotelal has filed a complaint against the two men in the court of the Special Bench of Honorary Magistrates.

The Complainant stated that he was a bachelor so far and asked the two defendants to find out a girl whom he could marry. On June 24 last the complainant received a letter from Mohanlal informing him that they had arranged for his marriage but as Chotelal was suspicious about the truth of the affair, the other defendant Baijnath arrived in Delhi and convinced the complainant about the marriage. As asked for Baijnath was given Rs. 80/ and some clothes for the bride.

Baijnath left the place and after some days when the blind man was waiting for a telegram to go to his village and meet his bride, he received a telegram to the contrary from the defendants that the negotiations had fallen through.

The magistrates issued warrants against the two persons ordering them to present themselves in court.—United Press.

OXFORD OARSMAN DEAD

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, July 8.

The famous Oxford oarsman Captain Guy Nickalls died in a Leeds hospital of frightful injuries sustained in a motor car collision.

NATIONALISTS WALK OUT

Scene In Gujrat Municipal Committee's Meeting

GUJRAT, July, 8.

The Nationalist Party staged a walk-out 'en bloc' when a general meeting of the Gujrat Municipal Committee was held yesterday for the appointment of Executive Officer.

The Municipal Committee at its last meeting on June 19 appointed a special committee to consider the applications of candidates who numbered about 78. It is alleged out of the party spirit the committee selected K. S. Chowdhury Gulam Mohiuddin a retired District Inspector of Schools.

At the outset, Sh. Abdul Majid, leader of the Nationalists submitted an application holding that the minutes of the last meeting could not be accepted, as correct. The president rejected it. Next Sh. Abdul Majid presented another application pointing out that the present meeting was illegal as it could be under the provisions of the Punjab Municipal Executive Officer Act only requisitioned by not less than one-third of the total members, whereas it was summoned by the president on his own initiative. This also was rejected. A third objection raised by the same member having met with the same fate the Nationlist Party walked out.—United Press.

IF ONE NATION ATTACKS ANOTHER?

Economic Blockade Preferred To Armed Intervention

LONDON, (By air mail.)

The ballot results of the questionaire circulated by the "Daily Express" regarding the advisability or otherwise of Great Britain's remaining a member of the League of Nations and the disarmament Problem are now available. Following are some of the questions circulated:—

1. Should Great Britain remain a member of the League of Nations?

2. Are you in favour of an all-round reduction of armaments by international agreement?

3. Are you in favour of the all-round abolition of national military and naval aircraft by international agreement?

4. Should the manufacture and sale of arms for private profit be prohibited by international agreement?

5. (a) Do you consider that, if a nation insists on attacking another, the other nations should combine to compel it to stop by economic and non-military measures?

5. (b) Do you consider that, if a nation insists on attacking another, the other nations should combine to compel it to stop by, if necessary, military measures?

The ballot results are:—

Question	Yes.	No.	Doubtful
1	11.090,297	355.883	104 70
2	10.470.489	862.775	12.062
3	9.533,558	1689.786	16,976
4	10.417.329	775.415	15.076
5 (a)	10.057.608	635.074	27,255
5 (b)	6,784.368	2351.931	40.893

Abstensions.	Christian Pacifist.	Total.
102,425		11.559,165
213.839		11.559,165
318.845		11.559,165
351,345		11.559,165
855.107	14.121	11,559,165
2364,441	17,432	11,559,165

—United Press.

GERMAN NAVAL PROGRAMME

BERLIN, July 8.

Germany's naval building programme for 1935 in accordance with the Anglo-German Agreement is officially announced and the following warships have been or will be started: 2—26,000 ton battleships with 11 inch guns, 2—10,000 ton cruisers with 8 inch guns, 16—1,625 ton destroyers with 5 inch guns, 28 submarines, which will be of 750 tons, 6—500 tons and 20—250 tons.—Reuter.

Judgment Reserved In "Sun Tobacco" Case

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA, July 8

Judgment was reserved till July 22 by Mr. M. A. Bnave, the Sessions Judge of Thana, to-day, after hearing arguments in the revision application preferred by Mr. Manordas Narandas Narielwala, the managing director of the Sun Tobacco Company Limited, against the orders of discharge of the accused Mr. Padamshi Shivji, and of fine of Rs. 51 as compensation from the complainant Mr. Narielwala for bringing false and vexatious charges of cheating and misappropriation passed by the Resident Magistrate of Kurla.

Mr. P. U. Patil appeared for the applicant, and Mr. Frank Oliveira for the respondent.

Stop Encroachment On Women's Rights

VOTE DOWN DESAI'S BILL

Bombay Meeting Condemns Measure Affecting Hindu Widows

An ephatic protest was lodged by the women of Bombay against the Hindu Law of Adoption Amendment Bill that will be introduced in the Bombay Legislative Council by Mr. H. R. Desai very shortly.

That the Bill was against the right of self-determination of women and that it was a definite insult to the womenhood was the view expressed by some of the speakers at the meeting held at Madhavabaug on Tuesday evening under the auspices of several women's organisations of Bombay.

"The Bill was an encroachment on the liberty of womenhood and should be strongly condemned by the members of the Bombay Legislative Council, who should voice the feelings of the women of the Presidency, when the Bill came up for discussion" was the gist of speeches delivered.

In the absence of Rani Luxmibai Rajwade at Poona, Mrs. Sarojini Mehta presided.

HISTORY OF ADOPTION LAW.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai who had been specially requested to address the women on the legal aspect of the Bill gave the history of the appeal that was decided by the Privy Council, bringing about a revolution in the Hindu Law of Adoption. Mrs. Bimabai, a widow from Dharwar District, had adopted a son without the consent of the other members of the joint family. This adoption was questioned and a case was filed before the Sub-Judge, Dharwar, who held that no adoption could take place without the consent of the other members of the family. An appeal was filed in the Bombay High Court, which upheld the decision of the Sub-Judge. The matter went to the Privy Council, where Sir Dinshaw Mulla was one of the five presiding judges and it was held by the Privy Council that any widow in a joint family could adopt a son without the consent of the other members of the joint family. An agitation was going on against the decision of the Privy Council and it was left to Mr. H. R. Desai to bring in a Bill, in the Legislative Council, to undo what the Privy Council had done.

AN ALL-INDIA QUESTION.

The speaker thought that it was being hurried by the mover of the Bill because he was afraid that under the newly constituted Bombay Legislative Assembly, where women had a say both as voters as well as members of the Assembly, a Bill of the above nature would not be passed. The speaker thought that a measure of the above kind which affected the Hindu Community as a whole should be passed by the Central Legislature and not by a provincial Legislature.

Mr. V. H. Kamat, explained the legal position in Marathi.

Mrs. Joliben Divetia, wife of Mr. Justice Divetia moved the following resolution:

"That this public meeting of the Hindu Ladies of Bombay held under the auspices of Gurjar Ladies Social Club, Gujerati Hindu Stri-Mandal, Santa Cruz Gujerati Hindu Stri-Mandal, Bhatia Stri-Mandal, Hind Mahila Samaj, Jain Mahila Samaj, Pathare Prabhu Mahila Samaj, Patidar Stri-Mandal, Rama Bhajan Mandal, Gandhi Seva Sena, etc., etc. records its strong and emphatic protest against Mr. H. R. Desai's Hindu Law of Adoption Amendment Bill which seeks to encroach upon the rights of Hindu Widows as regards Adoption. Further, this meeting is of opinion that if the Bill is passed into Law, it will cause widespread dissatisfaction and discontent among Hindu Women."

"That this public meeting of the Hindu Ladies of Bombay authorizes its President to send copies of the resolution to the President of the Bombay Legislative Council and such other persons as may be deemed necessary."

In the course of her speech she said that a widow in a joint family had to undergo a great deal of hardships. It was absolutely necessary for the women of Bombay to express their opinion on the Bill before the Bombay Legislative Council.

INSULT TO WOMENHOOD.

Miss Maniben Kara moved an amendment that in place of words beginning from protest to "Hindu Women" it should be stated that "it strongly protests against the Bill, which is against the right of self-determination of women and is a definite insult to womenhood. It is further of opinion that the Bill is an encroachment on the liberty of Indian Womenhood. It strongly condemns the Bill and requests the members of the Council to voice their views and overthrow the Bill."

Mrs. Jamnaben Govindji, an old lady, who supported the amendment, made a very spirited speech and questioned the right of men to frame laws for women.

DEMONSTRATION AT POONA.

Mrs. Gangaben Patel, who seconded the original proposition, felt that materially there was no difference in the two propositions, though the amendment was stronger and expressed the views of women better. The dispute about the question of adoption by a Hindu Widow was nothing new to Hindus. It would be remembered that Rani Laxmibai of Jhansi put up a big fight on this question. It was a surprise to the speaker that Mr. H. R. Desai, who was a Vakil and obviously an educated gentleman, should behave like a Super-Hitler and try to curtail the freedom of women. She suggested that the Chairwoman should enquire as to when the Bill would come up before the Council so that a demonstration could be organised in Poona at the time.

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale supported the amendment and hoped that the mover of the original proposition would accept the amendment.

Mrs. Rasikmani Desai supported the amendment and said that women should go to the Council in Poona and frighten Mr. Desai with their presence so that he might adopt the same course as he did in Bombay.

Mrs. Joliben accepted the amendment proposed by Mrs. Maniben Kara.

The resolution as amended was passed unanimously.

Mrs. Sarojini Mehta in her concluding remarks said that it was the inherent right of a Hindu Widow to adopt whom she liked without consulting and getting the consent of any other member of the joint family. Since the wife in a Hindu family bore equally the fortunes and misfortunes of the husband, it was her right after his death to select and adopt whomsoever she liked. The speaker added that she would consider that the prevelent moral vice among women was mostly due to legislations by men.

After Mrs. Ratanben Mehta, had thanked the Chairwoman, the meeting terminated.

HUGE WOODEN DRAIN DISCOVERED

Part Of Drainage Scheme Of Patliputra?

PATNA, July, 9.

An archaeological discovery of great importance has been made in the course of certain excavations which are in progress near the road leading from Dargah Arzani to the old distillery near Kumhrar in Patna city. It is now well established that the remains of the ancient city of Patliputra lie buried in the locality of Kumhrar and Bulandibagh. The new discovery appears to be a wooden drain of huge proportions which may throw a flood of light on the plan of the ancient city.

So far about 25 feet of this drain has been exposed by the archaeological department. Inspite of the centuries which have rolled by the construction is wonderfully preserved. The drain consists of huge beams and planks joined together and kept in position by wooden pegs and iron nails. It is surmised that the drain was intended to discharge the surplus waters from the city into a vast ditch specially constructed and embanked with masonry works, the remains of which were discovered at Bulandibagh by the late Mr. R. C. Mukherjee of the Archaeological Department.

It is almost certain that the wooden drain now brought to light is part of the drainage scheme of the ancient city, which is seen every year on the bank of the Ganges at Sultanganj when the river is low, and another portion of which was unearthed some time ago underneath the ancient pallisade at Bulandibagh.—United Press.

Give A Thought To Quetta To-day

'Quake Sufferers Need Your Help, So Donate Quickly

The Central Relief Committee organized by the Congress President, has already begun the work of allotting funds to various items of relief to the survivors of Quetta earthquake disaster and Babu Rajendra Prasad has appealed to the readers of the "Bombay Chronicle", the "Bombay Sentinel" and the "Bombay Samachar" to help the Committee by providing funds. We remitted a sum of Rs. 10,000 out of the Three Paper Fund to Babu Rajendra Prasad this week. We trust our readers will enable us to send another instalment of Rs. 10,000 soon.

In order to enable all classes of people easily to contribute their bit to the work of relief, for the sufferers from the Quetta Earthquake, the "Bombay Chronicle", the "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel" have in association, decided to open a fund called "The Three Paper Quetta Relief Fund" in their columns. All sums not below Re. 1 will be accepted and acknowledged in the columns of all the three papers.

The proprietors of the three papers have donated a sum of Rs. 1,001 to the Fund.

The readers of the three papers responded, beyond our hopes, to our call for help to swell the Bihar Earthquake Relief Fund. The Quetta calamity is vastly greater than that which had overtaken Bihar. The need for relief and consequently for money to provide that relief is much greater. We have no doubt our appeal to the readers of the "Chronicle", the "Samachar" and the "Sentinel" to contribute at least 10 per cent. of their monthly income will evoke a generous and immediate response. We need hardly add that relief delayed is relief denied.

All cheques should be drawn in the name of "The Three Paper Quetta Relief Fund."

Contributors are requested to see that they get receipts from this office for the amounts contributed by them.

THREE PAPERS' FUND

Readers' Response To Quetta Relief

List of Quetta Earthquake Relief Fund received on 9-7-1935 is as follows:—

	Rs.		
Previously Acknowledged	18,081	9	0
K. Narayan Esq.	1	0	0
A. Sympathiser	50	0	0
R. Viccajee & Co.	25	0	0
Valabhdas Keshavji Isar	25	0	0
Karsandas Jamnadas	25	0	0
Jeyshankar Gunpatram Vyas, Head Master, Radhanpur High School	2	0	0
J. D. K.	1	0	0
Two Sympathisers	2	0	0
Kanchanlal Hargovindas	5	0	0
One Hindu Gentleman	2	8	0
Total	Rs. 18,220	1	0

MAYOR'S QUETTA RELIEF FUND

Rs. 6,008 Remitted To Rajen Babu's Committee

The following statement has been issued by the Mayor.

The total amount so far received by the Mayor's Quetta Earthquake Relief Fund to the credit of Account No. II is Rs. 12,737-9-7, nearly half of which is ear-marked by donors for immediate relief of Quetta refugees in Bombay and the other half is ear-marked for non-official relief agency.

The Executive Committee of the Mayor's Fund have passed a resolution to the effect that all donations received for non-official agency should be remitted to the Quetta Central Relief Committee appointed by Babu Rajendra Prasad at Karachi. Arrangements have therefore been made to remit the first instalment of Rs. 6,008-14-6 to that Committee. Any further donations so received will likewise be remitted to that Committee.

LIST OF COLLECTIONS.

Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 92,726-15-4.

ACCOUNT NO. I.

The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co. Ltd., Rs. 1,000; The Bombay Steam Navigation Co. Ltd. Rs. 1,000; Messrs. Alcock Ashdown and Co. Ltd. Rs. 500; Mr. H. Edwin Jones Rs. 100; Mr. J. R. Mcpherson Rs. 100.

The West End Watch Co. Rs. 100; amounts below Rs. 100 962; Total Rs. 96,785-3-4.

ACCOUNT No. II.

The Native Share and Stock Brokers' Assn. Rs. 1,000; The American Women's Club of Bombay Rs. 100; Total Rs. 97,885-3-4.

BOMBAY QUETTA RELIEF FUND

The Bombay Earthquake Relief Committee has received through Bombay Commission Agents' Association Rs. 767 as under:

M/s Vasudeo Keshav and Co. Rs. 35; Sjt. Kashinath Damodar Mayak Rs. 25; Sjt. Hari Pandurang Lele Rs. 25; Sjt. Hari Ganesh Prabhu Rs. 25; Sjt. Anant Ghanesham Asgaonkar Rs. 25; Sjt. Venkatdas Narayan Shanbhag Rs. 25; Sjt. Shivram Raghoba Prabhoo Rs. 25; Sjt. Narayan Balwant Deshpande Rs. 25; Sjt. Shankar Satvappa Kalghatgi Rs. 25; Sjt. Revappa Nandyappa Hatarki Rs. 25; Sjt. Mahadeo Shrinivas Kakule Rs. 25; Sjt. Shankar Pandurang Punalekar Rs. 25; M/s. Jayawant Shantaram Bros Rs. 25; M/s Nilkanth Padamsi and Co. Rs. 25; Sjt. Mahadeo, Atmaram Parsekar Rs. 25; Sjt. Narayan Venkatesh Shenoy Rs. 25; Sjt. Kastur Nagesh Pai Rs. 25; Sjt. Bhola Krishna Kamat Rs. 25; Sjt. S. Vithal Narayan Kamat Rs. 25; Seth Lakhmidas Shamji Rs. 25; Sjt. Vasudeo Parashrat Wagh Rs. 25; Seth Vithaldas Haribhai Rs. 25; Sjt. Govind Vishwanath Borvankar Rs. 25; Sjt. Mahadeo Bapu Prabhu Zatve Rs. 25; Sjt. Sevatyaram Malseth Rs. 25. And together with lesser amounts the collections total Rs. 767.

HELP QUETTA VICTIMS

Mrs. Bapsey Sabawala's Appeal

Mrs. Bapsey Sabawala writes:—

The monstrous tragedy of Baluchistan, that little country hidden away among the giant rocks of the north-west, must surely awaken us all to the solemn fact that life with all its hopes and aspirations, pleasures and pains, hangs by a mere thread.

Perhaps it is difficult for Bombay to realise in all its rush and bustle of commercial greed, in all its paltry differences of race, creed and politics, that some day we may also have to face some such catastrophe.

We have much to be thankful for. Let us, therefore, show our gratitude by mustering strong to a man, and let us, all meet on the glorious common ground of charity and goodwill and give our mite to poor unfortunate Quetta on July the 15th.

Collections will be made in all Wards of the city and suburbs, and in houses, offices, bazaars, shops, streets, stations, clubs, gymkhanas, theatres and cinemas. Those collecting on the 15th will all wear distinctive badges composed of a black cat with an upright tail and yellow eyes. I appeal to you all to do your best for the poor suffering survivors of Baluchistan. The dead are beyond us, but the living are with us. Let us, therefore, all remember them on the 15th and give!

QUETTA PROPERTY-OWNERS

Govt. Give Permission To Visit 'Quake Area

SIMLA, July 9.

A Government Communique announces that facilities granted by Government to deputations of selected property owners to proceed to Quetta to see precautions taken by Government for the protection of property buried in that city at the time of earthquake are now extended to parties of property-owners proceeding from (1) Rawalpindi town (2) Dera Ismail Khan (3) Kohat and Peshawar Districts combined and (4) Hazara.

Ahmedabad Municipality's Offer To Quetta

AHMEDABAD, July, 9.

The Ahmedabad Municipality has decided to depute four sanitary inspectors and Deputy Health Officers to Quetta for relief work if called upon to do so by Government in the special circumstances. —A. P.

BAJAJ FOR BOMBAY

AHMEDABAD, July, 9.

Mr. Bajaj is leaving tonight for Bombay where he will discuss the question of Guetta relief with Mr. Bhulabhai Desai and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and proceed to Wardha on 12th instant to see Mahatma Gandhi.—A. P.

The next session of the Berar Legislative Committee will be held at the District Council Hall, Amraoti from Monday, the 9th September, 1935.

IN DEFENCE OF HOMOEOPATHY

Our Readers' Views

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your to-day's issue a "Doctor" once again makes some scathing remarks about Homoeopathy and in his attempt to run this science down he goes to the extent of saying that this art teaches nothing of Anatomy, Physiology, the action of drugs, etc. My "doctor" friend only gives testimony of his ignorance.

Let me assure him that anatomy is essential to all medical methods of healing and is more essential to and a part of Homoeopathic system of medicine than of any other, for a Homoeopath alone must know the parts affected, location, direction, etc. Physiology is the basic principle of medicine and is absolutely essential to all methods of healing, but more specially to the Homoeopathic system, for the Homoeopath must know the bodily functions in both health and disease for both curative and pathogenetic reasons. Botany, chemistry and even astronomy are essential to a Homoeopath. Regarding a Homoeopath knowing or not knowing the action of medicines in the human system, I refer the "Doctor" to Homoeopathic Materia Medicas, when he will be amply satisfied and his doubts cleared.—Yours, etc.,

VICTOR EM. LEWIS.
House No. 323, Parbadevi,
Bombay No. 14.
8th July.

II

To The Editor of the "Chronicle"

Sir,—"A doctcr" is suitably replied by Dr. Lall. As for myself I challenge the gentleman to prove what I wrote in my last letter. The western medical science does not seem to recognize the claims of Ayurved but "A doctcr" says that the modern science of medicine is a development of the Ayurvedic and Unani medicine. I deny this in toto. To cut the story short let "A doctcr" give his or her name and let him or her learn Homeopathy before he or she can make any remark on this system of medicine, which is recognised throughcut the world. Let him or her come out in the field, like brave people, and by a public discussion to know the right thing. I of course, do not favour the diploma mills in India. I only recognise the system.—Yours etc.,

65, Hunuman Lane.
Bombay 2.
HARI FRASAD GUPTA.

Sadanand's "Fool-Proof Scheme"

Efforts To Prop "Free Press" Finance

PLAN TO ROPE IN BIG BUSINESS

Interesting Disclosures In Court

Mr. Sadanand's efforts to secure the support of some prominent businessmen to a scheme to finance the "Free Press" in April last were disclosed in his letter to Mr. Barns, "Free Press" representative in London, which is annexed to the affidavit submitted by Mr. Mathradas Vassanji.

(Continued from Col. 7).

tions. We left the matter at that."

"The courses open to us are few," Mr. Sadanand continued. "Firstly, we might try to come to terms with Mathuradas. If we attempt it, one term is bound to be that apart from other financial adjustments, we do not press our counter-claim and thus avoid any exposure of Mathuradas and Reuter.

"We might have considered this, however, reluctantly for the sake of peace. But instinct tells me that labouring under the impression that decree gives him undisputed sway over the Free Press, Mathuradas would not be reasonable."

"It was suggested that I might see Mathuradas, and possibly the idea was that I should beg for mercy. I did not mind seeing Mathuradas personally, but the idea had to be given up as it was obvious that Mathuradas is the last person to be moved by any appeal."

EXPOSURE IN PRESS

"The other course, continued Mr. Sadanand, "was to expose Mathuradas through the Press, but if the exposure was to be effective, it had to be done on Thursday night itself. After considerable thinking on the question, it was finally decided not to say anything but to be silent and to labour under the ignomy of having failed to find the money in time. I think on the whole it was a wise decision. Exposure in the Press has no meaning. So far as the middle class was concerned the chances were that those who liked the Free Press would believe it, and those who were not firm believers in the Free Press would think that it was a journalistic trick to blacken Mathuradas when one failed to carry out the terms of compromise. Exposure would have no meaning unless it was going to bring in money. In the present economic depression and political situation, mere telling of the story, it was certain, would not bring money."

LEGAL REMEDY.

"The other course," Mr. Sadanand continued, "which I have explored is to see what legal remedy we have against Mathuradas. The conference with Mr. Daphtary (Solicitor) has been satisfactory from this point of view. Daphtary has been advising me for a long time that the only remedy to meet Mathuradas is for the Trustees for Debenture holders to sell the concern to a new company.

"Under the Debenture Trust deed the Debenture holders have the right to sell the concerns at their option, so long as they do it as a "bona fide" business transaction. As Mathuradas is a second mortgagee subject to the right of the debenture-holders he cannot complain except on the ground of fraudulent transaction. But the element of fraud would be removed, if there is a proper valuation through an independent firm of the Printers of the assets of the firm. A letter should be addressed to the debenture holders explaining the incidents of the 19th and asking them to agree to sell the property, as with Mathuradas on the war path, the debenture-holders' security may become worthless at any time.

"The trustees are personally liable for all the liabilities incurred by them and if they do not safeguard themselves they may all be individually sued as, if the property is sold under the decree none of the unsecured liabilities will be paid.

"Subject therefore to Sir P. T. Mody and other friends approving or at least not disapproving. I intend to have the assets of the company valued by any independent firm of Printers, to call a meeting of the Debenture holders, to get a resolution passed to sell the property at a particular price and to act upon the resolution forthwith. It should be possible to get these formalities done within the next ten or twelve days or a fortnight at the most.

"FOOL PROOF SCHEME"

"Daphtary thinks that this scheme is fool proof. Whatever is the price fixed the first claim will be that of the debenture holders and the next claim will be towards payment of liabilities incurred by the Trustees i.e., on and from the 25th October whatever the balance would be given to Mathuradas. There are lots of details to be worked out in this scheme but I think that this scheme will go through.

"I now come to the question of ways and means, how are we to carry on specially in view of the unwillingness of the News Agencies to wait further indefinitely without payment. I have stated in my cable that I will remit £50 on Tuesday and £50 on Friday. I propose to make every endeavour to keep to this promise. In addition I shall make every possible endeavour to collect another £100 or so.

"My view is that we should undertake the News Agencies to pay them in advance for the quarter commencing rom April and beginning from June to pay in addition £25 every quarter to each News Agency towards arrears. This would mean our finding £300 in May for the News Agencies and £250 in July and £125 in August.

I think I shall also similarly make it a point to remit a sum of at least £100 within the next fortnight to reduce your personal debit balance as on 30th April and to remit every month full amount falling due plus £25 or £50 as we may agree upon towards reducing your personal debit balance.

RITA'S HEALTH.

"I am very much concerned with the effects of the present situation on Rita's health. I ventured to suggest to day to Rita that notwithstanding any developments in the business situation, she should agree to sail early in May at the latest and I should make it my objective to collect in cash a minimum of £900 to £1000, so that Rita may not feel that it would not be proper for her to leave India without having secured the money due to the agencies. It is likely that Rita may feel that she should stay and see through the scheme which I have described. It is only in that case that I shall fall back upon instalments. The reason why I suggest instalments if Rita stays, and a lump collection if she decides to return, is that I can state it as a special reason that because Rita is returning it is absolutely necessary that a lump sum should be found.

"I am fully conscious of the sacrifices and sufferings which Rita's and your association with the "Free Press" and me have involved you both."

(Cintinued From Page 14)

any cost, the plaintiffs were entitled to a received.

Sadanand's Object

Counsel then pointed out that Mr. Sadanand's object was to keep out the plaintiffs from the security, and this was shown in a letter he had written in April to Mr. Barns, who was in charge of the London office of the Free Press. In this letter, Mr. Sadanand pointed out that the defendants had one legal remedy against Mr. Mathuradas and that was a scheme to sell away the concern and to remove the element of fraud, he suggested a proper valuation of the assets.

Mr. Sadanand in this letter admitted that the Trustees were personally liable for the liabilities incurred by them while in his affidavit in this case he claimed that the liabilities were also payable to the debenture holders.

"Fool Proof" Scheme

"Where is the scheme referred to by Mr. Sadanand in the letter?" asked Mr. Daphtary, "unless it be a scheme to do the second mortgagees (plaintiffs) in the eye?" The whole idea was a scheme, which Mr. Sadanand was advised by his solicitor, was "fool proof", as he mentioned in his letter to Mr. Barns. That meant that the scheme was so cleverly devised on the face of it that it could not possibly go wrong even in the hands of a fool.

It was by such a scheme that Mr. Sadanand suggested a sale of the concern so that the plaintiffs might be frustrated.

DEMAND OF SECOND MORTGAGEE

Motilal Setalwad Discusses Legal Position

Mr. Daphtary contended that the appointment of the Debenture Trustees was a "sham" and, in fact, the company was managing its own business. In this connection counsel read out a circular letter addressed by Mr. Sadanand to advertisers on July 3 which was signed him as "Managing Editor."

Under these circumstances, counsel submitted, the plaintiffs were entitled to a receiver and an injunction.

SETALVAD'S ARGUMENTS

Mr. Motilal Setalvad then argued on behalf of the defendants.

Counsel stated that the case of the Trustees largely rested on the provisions of the Debenture Trust Deed dated October 8, 1931. Clause 10 of the deed gave the Trustees powers to discontinue the business and to realise the security if so authorised by a meeting of the debenture holders. The validity of the trust deed was not challenged by the plaintiffs, and the trustees were validly in possession.

LEGAL POSITION

Counsel then discussed the legal position when the second mortgagee claimed possession or appointment of a receiver as against the first mortgagee. The Court, he said, would not appoint a receiver as long as something was due to the first mortgagee, however small the amount. To this rule of law, the only exception was when there were specific instances of mismanagement. Counsel cited some authorities including the judgment of the Lord Chancellor to the effect that when a first mortgagee was in possession, he could not be removed as long as he was paid off his dues according to his own demand.

In the light of these decisions the Court had to [illegible] facts of the prese[illegible] allegations of waste and mismanagement were vague and could not command any attention from the Court.

LOSSES & LIABILITIES

As regards the losses and liabilities during the period of the Trustees' possession, they would not justify any inference of mismanagement. The defedants had explained that the losses were largely due to the difficulties arising from the plaintiffs' litigation and the news agency business which formed part of the security of the debenture holders. The losses from the news agency business existed even before the Trustees took possession and were not due to anything new done by the Trustees. The news agency was a valuable asset of the company and even the plaintiffs had admitted that when they were helping the company they had urged that the news agency should be maintained. If the Trustees had discontinued this part of the business because it entailed losses, the plaintiffs might have objected that this valuable asset was destroyed.

A SUGGESTION REPUDITED

Counsel repudiated Mr. Daphtary's suggestion that the Trustees were in possession not on behalf of the Debenture holders but on behalf of the company. Under the debenture trust deed, he said, the Trustees had the authority to do anything as if they were the owners, and their powers were not confined to realising their security as a going concern. The second mortgagee's rights were subject to those of the first mortgagees which were really unrestricted.

Counsel said that the plaintiffs' allegation that the outstandings recovered by the Trustees had been wasted was not supported by any specific instances.

LETTER TO BARNS

Counsel then referred to Mr. Sadanand's letter to Mr. Barns from which some extracts had been quoted by Mr. Daphtary. The contents of this letter were entirely irrelevant to the issues in the case. The letter merely explained how Mr. Sadanand had tried to secure financial help from various people.

As regards the proposed sale mentioned in the letter, counsel pointed out that it was an attempt on the part of Mr. Sadanand to conserve the assets, and he had made it clear that he wanted to effect the sale in a perfectly 'bona fide' manner with a view to pay off the debenture holders and even the plaintiffs, if any balance was left.

As regards the forfeiture of security, counsel explained that it could not be attributed to mismanagement. On three previous occasions the security was forfeited, and the plaintiffs themselves had found the money for fresh deposits.

Counsel submitted that the plaintiffs had not proved mismanagement and no case for a receiver had been made out.

INJUNCTION

Counsel then went on to deal with the application for injunction to restrain the defendants from selling the concern. In a suit for redemption like this, he said, the rule was that the Court woud not grant an injunction unless it was satisfied that the power of sale was to be used fraudulently, or that the sale was contrary to the contract of mortgage. In the present case, Clause 13 of the deed conferred powers of sale on the Trustees.

Further hearing was adjourned to to-day (Wednesday).

Mr. C. K. Daphtary instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. Motilal Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. M. B. Chothia and Co., represented the defendants.

SADANAND'S SCHEMES

Efforts To Canvass Support

Interesting details of the efforts made by Mr. Sadanand to canvass the support of some prominent businessmen of the city for a scheme to finance the "Free Press" to tide over the crisis in April last are given in a letter written by him on April 10 to Mr. Barns, the London representative of the "Free Press," which is annexed to Mr. Mathradas' affidavit in rejoinder. Some extracts from it are given below:—

"This is to apologise to you for my lapsing into silence after my letter of 29th March. I am sorry that my letter was not of much assistance to you owing to its being based on a misunderstanding of the Code telegram. I quite realise that the agencies have extended to us the maximum consideration, and we must be prepared to begin paying them and also convince them of our "bona-fide" desire as well as capacity to clear the arrears.

Let me narrate the main course of events.

The period between the 29th March and 17th April can be divided into two distinct parts; the first period ending with the 8th April and the second period commencing from the 9th April.

During the first period ending 8th April, I think I saw nearly ten to twelve persons a day after classifying the different persons and groups in a very systematic manner. I tried to get subscription to the second debentures in sums of Rs. 5,000|- from as large a number of persons as possible and in sums of Rs. 1,000|- from the balance. To-day it is all past history. It was amazing to find that while one could divide people who were to be approached into nearly twenty groups, one was able to secure from each group only two or three well-wishers who were willing to contribute Rs. 5000|- each but the idea underlying the mind of each group was that even though the group can only put forward a small sum, they should, somehow be in effective control or the balance of the money must come from the people whom they approved. The position on the 8th March was that I had on my list nearly ten to twelve persons from whom I could have collected Rs. 5,000 each.

This is how I made my list.

1. Mr. Ramnivas Ramnarayan
2. Mr. Nandlal Kilachand
3. Mr. Govindram
4. Mr. Velji Nappu (Grain Merchants' Association).
5. One well-wisher, through Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas.
6. Sir Prabhashankar Pattani.
7. Mr. K. M. Munshi.
8. Mr. Ambalal Sarabhoy
9. Through Mr. Nariman
10. Through Mr. Nagindas Master
11. Through Mr. Jal Naoroji.

Rs. 5,000|- each.

I was struggling very hard with Mr. Walchand to come in with his quota, so that it might induce one or two other persons, who could be influenced by him also to come in.

I had also intended, if necessary, to go to Ahmedabad from which town I felt I could get at least two or three subscribers of Rs. 5,000 each.

MR. WALCHAND'S SCHEME.

In the meanwhile a new situation developed on the 9th April. Reuters filed their affidavit regarding our counter-claim on the 4th April. A copy reached us on the 6th inst., I had referred to the contents of the affidavit orally both to Mr. Walchand and Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas individually. Mr. Walchand was somehow, adamant that he would not like to subscribe individually. It has since transpired that this was due to a very strong feeling of resentment in the family of Mr. Walchand against the "Free Press" for not supporting Mr. Walchand in the election and for supporting the Congress candidate in Mr. Walchand's division.

On Tuesday, 9th, Rita (Mrs. Burns) met Mr. Walchand at the Taj. She gave Mr. Walchand a copy of Reuter's affidavit. The effect of reading the affidavit in type-script made a great impression on Mr. Walchand. The result was that Mr. Walchand suddenly conceived a scheme of inducing some of the big industrial concerns to take a vital interest in the future of the "Free Press."

Mr. Walchand's argument ran as follows:—

The industrialists generally receive the support of the Nationalist press on questions like protection etc. But on questions concerning Labour and on issues involving the application of socialism, Communism, etc., the nationalist press were anti-industrialist. Mr. Walchand, therefore, felt that it would be proper thing for Swadeshi industrial concerns to come forward to acquire effective control of Free Press Newspapers on the distinct understanding that the Free Press newspaper would be pro-industrialist even in regard to issues involving Socialism and Communism.

When Mr. Walchand first explained this scheme to me on the telephone, I resisted him considerably, as I felt it absolutely impossible that Mr. Walchand should succeed in inducing Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas or any other industrial concerns to share his view that for the reasons urged by him they should come to the rescue of the Free Press. I, therefore, begged Walchand to realise that I had already canvassed support from ten or twelve persons and to help me to get the balance from a group of another eight persons.

Walchand, however, stoutly refused, firstly because he wanted that so long as he did not contribute individually, nobody would pay any respect to his advice to subscribe themselves, and secondly because Walchand had some doubts as to whether the promises secured would materialise when I meant to collect the money.

I must say that Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas also seemed to share Walchand's apprehensions, although I thought I was capable of collecting from all the parties mentioned above.

CHHOTALAL'S SUIT.

Tuesday 9th April was also the day when the Vissanjis delivered a side attack by inducing Chhotalal Jerajani to go to court and get an interim Receiver appointed for the Rotary machine. There is no getting away from the fact that this attempt was deliberately made owing to some impression that we were succeeding in collecting the money and in order to scare away the people from keeping their promises to contribute. It may be argued that we were also to blame in not having pacified Jerajani, but it is not the case. Before the compromise was reached in the Vissanji's suit I explained to Chhotalal Jarajani the position and he agreed to wait until the suit was decided. As soon as the compromise was reached, I got into touch with Chhotalal and through the intervention of Mooiraj Karsandas who is his brother-in-law, it was agreed that I should make a lump payment of Rs. 750 and Rs. 25 per day. Accordingly, I sent a cheque for Rs. 750 with an undertaking to pay Rs. 25 per day. This was about the first week of March. But the cheque was returned and my offer was rejected and a demand was made for the entire sum of Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 16,000. It was easy to gather that this had been done under Vissanji's instructions. In the circumstances, there was no alternative but to wait from the beginning of March for the blow to be delivered. It may be a co-incidence but it happened. I had to decide on the spot our attitude towards the Receiver. I had to take the risk of contempt proceedings again and refuse to deliver possession although Chhotalal's solicitors who are again Kanga and Company offered to accept instalments, but before the instalments could be accepted, one had to deliver possession to the Receiver, and once possession was given to the Receiver, there was the prospect of the Receiver under some prospect not allowing the Rotary to be used at least for one day in order to create more demoralisation. I, therefore, took the risk and refused to give possession. But Vissanji evidently thought that his object was achieved when the fact of appointment of the Receiver was published very prominently in all the Bombay papers.

Therefore, the next day they agreed to a compromise which involved our paying of Rs. 1,500 a month in four weekly instalments; but the point was that machine was to be in our possession. This is, however, by the way.

"WALCHAND ADAMANT

To revert to Tuesday afternoon, as Walchand was adamant that he would assist only in a scheme based on his ideas, I pressed him that he should agree to Rita and myself also coming to Sir Purshottamdas Thakoredas that night. Walchand had made an appointment with Sir P. T. for that night. My point was that if Sir P. T. was not encouraging then we would know exactly.

Walchand was insistent that if any scheme went through, it must be for a sum of Rs. 2,00,000 the idea being to pay off the first debentures of Rs. 40,000, to pay Mathuradas Vissanji Rs. 1,03,400 to pay off Gopalji Walji for the rotary, and to leave the "Free Press" with a working capital of Rs. 45,000

The scheme commended itself to Jal Navroji who came forward on Thursday with an offer to enter into an advertisement contract for Rs. 20,000 from the Tomco porducts only. This gave Walchand and myself considerable encouragement. I approached Sir P. T. with a request thot in view of these encouraging signs, he should speak to the Tatas. Sir P. T. however, stoutly refused.

Proceeding Mr. Sadanand stated:

"Walchand, however, talked to Saklatwala bravely and to some extent over-shot the mark by calling on the Tatas to provide immediately Rs. 2,00,000 in cash out of which Rs. 40,000 would be repayable by himself as their quota and the balance would come from other concerns.

'Saklatwala told Walchand that the Tatas would not find the cash firstly because they had already invested some money in the Free Press, and, secondly, because it was the policy of the Tatas not to associate with anything of which might even very remotely be construed as assistance to anti-Government enterprises."

"RITA'S MIRACLE"

After referring to his further efforts, Mr. Sadanand stated:

"We had to consider ways and means as to how to find ready cash. I approached Sir Phiroz Shethna on Tuesday, but he was very firm and said the Bank could not consider it. I felt very disappointed and left him.

Rita then stepped in and saw Sir Pheroz Shethna on Tuesday night and did a miracle.

On Wednesday morning, Sir Pheroz had relented so much as to consider the scheme and even to put me in the way of canvassing directors."

Further on in his letter, Mr. Sadanand said:

"As it was evidently well-known that we had not secured money till Wednesday evening, we found it very difficult to impress our counsel Motilal Setalvad, that we had every reasonable chance of getting the Bank to agree. Nor did I have the cobrage to say confidently to my counsel that I was 100 per cent certain.

"In these circumstances, on an informal assurance from Mr. Tricumdas that even though the formal decree was passed, if some final arrangement were proposed that very day, Mathuradas would agree. I had to instruct my solicitor to consent to the decree without any attempt at representation to the court."

TACKLING MATHURADAS

Recounting his further efforts to settle with Mr. Mathuradas, Mr. Sadanand referred to his visit to Mr. Tricumdas, latter's solicitor, and proceeded: "Tricumdas telephoned to Mathuradas and said that Mathuradas was prepared to accept Rs. 1,03,400, provided we reconverted Rs. 66,000 shares allotted to Mathuradas into a loan and pay Rs. 10,800 to Reuter and also withdraw our counter claim. I pointed out to Mr. Tricumdas that the reconversion of shares into loan was impracticable. With regard to the position about Reuter, the matter might be discussed. Tricumdas said that Mathuradas was adamant on both the condi-

(Continued in Col. 1 and 2)

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STABBING OF INTERNEE

7 Youths Arrested In Dacca

DACCA, July 9.

Seven youths have so far been arrested in connection with the stabbing of internee Hiralal Chakrabarty while he was going to the Thana to report himself on Wednesday last.—United Press.

Combat Unemployment By Reduction Of Hours

I. L. O. DIRECTOR REPLIES TO DEBATE AT GENEVA CONFERENCE

The following are extracts from the speech delivered by Mr. Harold B. Butler, Director of the I. L. O., in reply to the general debate at the 19th Session of the I. L. Conference on the Annual Report presented by him:—

The debate on my Report has covered a very wide field; in fact, it has covered the whole of the economic and social field, and it was notable for a number of new contributions. On the one hand, there were the contributions from new Members of the Organisation, from the United States, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Afghanistan and Ecuador, all of which made interesting contributions to the discussion. Then the countries of Latin America and of Asia gave us of their experience far more liberally than in previous years.

It has given it a breadth and a perspective which I think tends to correct what may in the past have been a somewhat too European outlook.

I think the upshot of the whole business is that the state of the world at the presnt time is very far from satisfactory. In spite of the undoubted progress which has been accomplished in many directions, no one can pretend for a moment that we have recovered anything like normality. In my Report, I made no attempt to suggest any golden solution; all I did was to attempt to observe and to set down what was actually happening and to attempt to make a few tentative deductions from the facts.

If any value is to be drawn from this debate it seems to me we have got to put aside catchwords and slogans and try to get at the underlying realities, remembering all the time that because some remedies have been successful in certain cases it by no means follows that they are applicable everywhere, and conversely, that because they are not applicable everywhere it by no means deprives them of their validity in the cases where they have succeeded. The test that one ought to apply, I think, to all these measures is the pragmatic test—Have they worked or have they not worked?

CLASH OF OPINIONS

The first sphere in which the clash of opinions becomes apparent is that of commercial policy. Here the planners have certainly occupied nearly the whole deld. The pure for trader seems now-a-days to be regarded as almost a prehistoric animal; but it by no means follows that all or even most of the restrictive measures taken haven been wise or profitable.

Most speakers in the debate have agreed with the suggestion in my Report that there can be no real recovery until a freer and broader flow of international trade is restored. Mr. Mircea holds up quotas and exaggerated tariffs as the outstanding proof of the failure of State intervention. On the other hand, it is interesting to note that Mr. Watanabe, while defending the organisation of industry under the auspices of the State and attributing the favourable situation in Japan to its planned economy, puts in a strong plea for the re-establishment of freer trade. From this it would seem to follow that not only are commercial restrictions not essential to a well-planned economy, but they may even in some cases be the negation of it. No doubt all the restrictive measures adopted in various countries can be justified by reference to some immediate need or to some temporary state of emergency, but it is now beginning to be realised that methods which may be individually justifiable may in the aggregate be pernicious.

MAIN SUGGESTION.

What then are the forms of positive action which may contribute to loosening the shackles of trade? The main suggestion which emerges from this debate is the adoption of expansionist policies. Here again, however, there seems to be a good deal of misunderstanding and confusion. Some speakers seem to think that expansionist policy and currency devaluation are the same thing. It has even been suggested that my Report advocates devaluation as a universal remedy for the depression. I think that a careful reading of it will show that I expressed no such view. I did, however, point out what is the fact, that in many of the countries which had resorted to devaluation a distinct improvement of economic activity and employment had taken place. These results cannot be attributed to devaluation alone. In itself it is no remedy. In this connection it is interesting to notice that countries like Japan and Sweden, which have not only devalued their currencies but also adopted measures for the internal expansion of credit, are buying more largely abroad because they are buying more largely at home. Experience seems to be showing that the increase of purchasing power at home carries with it freer spending abroad.

PUBLIC WORKS

We then come to the question of public works and other forms of expansionist policy. On the one hand, public works are condemned as being incapable of reviving economic activity. It is argued that they cost more than the dole to the unemployed and therefore impose a dangerous burden on the public finances. As against this there is the evidence of Mr. Moller, who, as Minister, has been partly responsible for the expansionist policy adopted in Sweden. He records the definite view that State expenditure on public works, financed by loans, counteracted the forces making for depression during the earlier stages and strengthened the impulse towards revival. The general conclusion, based on his own practical experience, is worth noting: "It is possible effectively to counteract depression and unemployment by active intervention for the creation of employment, combined with monetary and other economic measures intended to maintain purchasing power."

But it is argued that to revive purchasing power with borrowed money is mortgaging the future it is imposing a burden on the State which its existing revenues can hardly bear. To this argument it may be answered that if the operation is successful, as it has been in various countries, one of the first result is to improve the state of the public finances. If by calling in the doctor you should succeed in restoring your health, you have some chance of being able to pay his bill; if you die, your finances are apt to collapse altogether.

STATE INTERVENTION

The third type of organisation which has provoked a good deal of controversy during the debate is the intervention of the State in industry. The assumption that all State interference in industry must logically lead to a complete State management of production can hardly be maintained. The problem is essentially different in countries which are building up their industrial structure from the bottom from that in countries which have an old-established industrial organisation. In the former, it is perhaps natural that the State should play a very active part. The particulars given by the Delegates of Afbhanistan, Iran, Japan, Turkey and particularly by Mr. Markus of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic furnish striking examples of the deliberate planning and fostering of industry by States which previously were mainly agricultural. Their position, however, is quite different from that of the Western countries, in which industry is already highly developed as a result of private enterprise. In the latter, it is altogether improbable that the present tendency towards closer integration of industry will result in any general system of State management.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Unemployment as it now faces us is not a problem that can be safely ignored or which can be readily dismissed by appealing to the experience or the formulæ of the past. It contains new elements and can only be solved by new measures. That is why new policies and new techniques are being applied; it is not from any love of novelty or economic adventure, but under the pressure of dire necessity. That is why this Organisation has been led to examine new problems and the application of new methods—the reduction of working hours being the first among them.

That brings me to the question which has been raised by many speakers as to what are the immediate future tasks of this Organisation. The debate has been rich in suggestions. In the first place, there is the geographical expansion of the Organisation—if I may use that word. The first sign of that is very clearly given by the proposal made by the representative of the Chilean Government, that a Conference should be convened under the auspices of the Organisation in Santiago de Chile, to discuss questions of particular interest to the American countries in the work of this Organisation. I do not think anybody can doubt the great potential value of a regional Conference of that kind.

COMMUNAL TENSION

Effective Steps Taken To Allay Panic At Lahore

NOCTURNAL ARRESTS

LAHORE, July 9.

Casualties, so far reported, due to Muslim-Sikh tension are two Sikhs killed and two wounded. The constable who was stabbed in the abdomen yesterday is still lying in a precarious condition in a hospital. Curfew order was enforced at 8-30 last night. Armoured cars moved about in streets and British soldiers were posted outside Shahidganj Gurdwara and at another storm centre, Rangmahal, otherwise picketing and patrolling of the city was carried out by armed policemen who were accompanied by magistrates including the Deputy Commissioner.

Seven Muslims were arrested in the course of night under the curfew order otherwise the night was eventless. Effective steps are being enforced to allay panic that may arise through false rumours and propaganda. Three prominent editors were called at the Kotwali (Central police station) and were warned against inflaming Muslims against Sikhs. They were, however, not arrested as was rumoured. In view of the disturbed condition in Lahore Mr. A. W. Askwith, I.C.S. has been appointed as Additional Deputy Commissioner at Lahore from today.—A. P.

BOYCOTT AGAINST NAZI GERMANY

(Iftu.)—A recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the British National Workers' Sports Association passed a resolution urging all workers' Sports Associations and individual members of all workers' organisations "in view of the anti-worker attitude of the German Government in suppressing the Trade Unions, Labour and Socialist political organisations and the workers' sports associations, to boycott the Berlin Olympiad of 1936, to refuse to compete thereat, or to assist in any way, either directly or indirectly."

The Swiss Lower House has refused to make a grant to the Swiss delegation to the Berlin Olympiad. The bourgeois "National-Zeitung" writes in this connection that "the Swiss people have never stood so unanimously behind their representatives in Berne than when they show that Switzerland is not going to lie down and let itself be walked over, even by the great powers. This House, which in its earlier session had to deal with the German transgression of Swiss sovereignty in the Jakob case, is showing that it has logic and character."

MUSSOLINI WANTS MONOPOLY OF WAR

(Iftu.)—Like Hitler, Mussolini regards the continuance of peace as unworthy of humanity and to be scorned in the highest degree. "Only war," says Mussolini "can rouse human energies to their highest pitch and shows that those peoples who have the courage to enter on a war are nations of aristocrats."

In this aspect too the Italian-Fascist article is not meant for export, for war, according to these "aristocrats" should be the sole prerogative of Italy. It was for this reason that a short time ago the Italian Government made diplomatic representations to the Governments in Madrid, Stockholm, Berlin and Brussels, drawing their attention in a friendly manner to the secret deliveries of weapons being made, to Mussolini's sorrow, by firms in those countries to Abyssinia. Mussolini naturally had no objections to consignments sent to Italy.

The Fascists want to play the hero—but preferably when the other fellow is unarmed! Fascism is war, and war is only profitable for the armaments industry which Fascism promotes. The Trade Unions therefore more than ten years ago submitted to the League of Nations a thoroughly detailed draft agreement for the international supervision of the armaments industry, providing for it to be exercised generally and not only when some consignment of munitions does not happen to please some dictator or other. One day the world will remember this effort of the workers, and it is to be hoped that it will not then be too late.

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OUR MOSCOW LETTER

(Continued from page 8.)

be manufactured by the government dairy and refrigeration industries this year. And in the total volume of large refrigerators the USSR has already overtaken all other countries of Europe.

Dry-ice is being produced on a large scale, and 61 plants in this country now produce 1,500 tons of dry ice daily. Although the industry is still backward in its production of equipment for refrigeration in transport and for stores and homes, serious efforts are being made to improve the situation.

Sub-Tropical Fruits

At one time it was considered impossible to grow sub-tropical fruits in the USSR, to-day a harvest of 200 million oranges, tangerines, and lemons, as against 70 million gathered last year, is expected of this season's crop. Besides citrous fruits, the Soviet Union grows: pistachios, almonds, walnuts, pomegranates, date-palms Japanese date plums, gutta percha trees, New Zealand flax, silver accacia, camphor and perfume flowers.

The growing of tea has developed to a great extent. Not only does the USSR no longer import tea, but has begun to export it. In Tzarist times there were but 980 hectares of tea plantations, and even the lowest grades of tea were imported. To-day, 40,000 hectares of tea are under cultivation by state farms, and 812 collective farms are engaged in the same task. Numerous tea drying and preparing plants are being established through the southern part of the Soviet Union, in the tea growing regions.

Meat Packing Industry Developments

The meat packing industry was another of the extremely primitive and backward heritages from the Tzarist regime taken over by the Soviets. Properly speaking, there was no meat-packing industry and in view of the great difficulties facing the industry, development was slow. At first all that could be done was to improve, renovate, and to consolidate the best of the meat packing and preparing plants existing. From the time of the Revolution to 1930, 50 million roubles were invested with gratifying results. Whereas before 1929 some 15 to 20 items were turned out, within the next two years this was increased to 50 to 60 items, and utilization of raw material in 1931 was 72.1 per cent of the weight of the live animal, as against 51.3 per cent in 1928-29.

During the First Five Year Plan steps were taken for the creation and building up of a modern, up-to-date meat-packing industry. In 1931 a concrete plant for the construction of meat combinats was drawn up. Together with those plants already built during the course of the First Five Year Plan, 50 new meat combinats are scheduled for the country, 20 to be in operation by the end of the the Second 5 Year Plan. These will have an output of 75 per cent of the total output of the entire country.

The plants now being erected are of the most modern type, and are modelled, with improvements, on American meat preparing plants. The Moscow Meat Combinat, put into operation in 1933, is a good example of the new type of plant being developed by the Soviet government. It has 5 buildings with a volume of 650,000 cu. meters, and in addition to livestock and slaughtering departments contains intestinal and fat departments, produces industrial fats; and has albumin producing equipment, a sausage department and a food by-products section. Sections devoted to the primary working of leather and production of medicinal prepartions are also included.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON UP BY 11 POINTS

Gradual Return Of Confidence After Recent Set-back

FURTHER DECLINE IN BULLION PRICES

Chicago Wheat Firm But Jute And Rubber Dull

BOMBAY, July 9.

On Tuesday crossrates continued to move upward.

N. Y. COTTON STRONG.

New York cotton developed considerable strength on various bullish factor. There was fairly active buying by local operators and New Orleans indicating gradual return of confidence after recent setback.

GOLD AND SILVER EASY.

London gold and silver ruled easy.

WHEAT FIRM BUT JUTE DULL.

Chicago wheat was firm on account of unfavourable weather reports. Linseed was quiet. Jute and rubber were dull.

GILTEDGEDS IN MODERATE REQUEST.

The London Stock Exchange was quiet and without any special feature. Giltedged securities were in a moderate request.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(OCTOBER 1935)

New York, July 9.

Previous closing	11.64
To-day's opening	11.67
Difference	+.03
To-day's closing	11.75
Difference	+.11

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1935

Liverpool, July 9.

Previous closing	6.15
To-day's opening	6.17
Difference	+.02
To-day's closing	6.23
Difference	+.08

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 222-8

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, July 9.

Cotton gathered considerable steadiness to-day on fairly active buying by local operators and New Orleans indicating gradual return of confidence after the recent setback. Further strength was derived from firmness of the wheat market while offerings were also light under the favourable influence of which prices advanced steadily with lower dollar exercising a stimulating effect.

Trading in October commenced at 11.67 i.e. 3 points higher than previous closing. Prices improved on better Liverpool cables and local and New Orleans buying together with strength of wheat with October gradually rising to 11.73 when with renewed buying activity the price touched 11.80 thereafter some slight setback ensued on some liquidation and October partially fell to 11.77.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 11.75 with a rise of 11 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 9.

The following were the opening ranges:—

July (11.60/11.60) 11.67/11.67
October (11.58/11.58) 11.64/11.63
December (11.56/11.56) 11.62/11.62

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, July 9.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American July (6.50) 6.52
American October (6.17) 6.19
Egyptian July (7.80) 7.80
Egyptian October (7.77) 7.78

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 9.

Broach New A-M. moved between Rs. 220 and Rs. 222-12 at night. The rate at 10-20 p.m. was Rs. 222-8 with New York futures about 12 points up

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, July 8

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 86 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 98 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1354/59 106
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1948/53 1/8 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1950/55 114
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1958/68 117
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1942/47 115
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1936/38 104 3/4
6 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1935/37 101 1/2
1/2 per cent British Consols 85 7/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion 108 1/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan 106 1/2

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, July 9.

Previous closing	4.97 1/4
To-day's opening	4.98 1/8
To-day's closing	4.96 3/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, July 9.

Previous closing	4.96 13/16
To-day's opening	4.96 7/8
To-day's closing	4.97 1/8
Difference	+.00 5/16

FRANC RATE

London, July 9.

Previous closing	74.85
To-day's opening	74.90
To-day's closing	74.91
Difference	+.06

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, July 9.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.96 7/8 and then improved to 4.96 15/16 subsequently further rising to 4.97 15/16.

The sterling dollar crossrate closed at 4.97 1/4.

Franc opened at 74.90 and then fell to 74.87 but thereafter improved to 74.90.

The sterling franc crossrate closed at 74.91.

LONDON SILVER

London, July 9.

The market was steady.

	Last price	To-day's price
Forward	30 7/16d	30 1/4d.
Spot	30 9/16d	30 1/4d.

LONDON GOLD

London, July 9.

Gold per ounce (£7-0-9) £7-0-7

DISCOUNTS

London, July 9.

3 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent
4 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent
6 months (13/16 to 7/8 per cent) 13/16 to 7/8 per cent.

CROSS RATES

London, July 9.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8)	1 6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.65 1/4)	5.65 3/8
New York on Bombay (37.40)	37.50
Berlin on Bombay (0.93)	0.93
London on Shanghai (1-7 1/8)	1-6 3/4
London on Milan (60.06)	60.18
London on Kobe (1-2 1/8)	1-2 1/8

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, July 9.

Silver opened easy at Rs. 69/10, 69/14 and 71/4. The market was quiet with some slight activity but later prices displayed improved tendency despite weakness in London silver. There was a good deal of covering and prices closed steady at Rs. 72, 72/3 and 72/9.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/11/6, 34/12/3 and 34/13/3. There was nothing particularly interesting to stimulate demand with the result the price movements were narrow and business was small. Prices closed steady at Rs. 34/11/6, 34/12/3 and 34/13/3.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 9.

	Cwts.
Wheat	12,850
Linseed	880
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	527
Gingellyseeds	16
Groundnuts	1,738
Castorseeds	9
Rice	12,408
Mowraseed	60
Gram	944
Joowar	2,167
Barley	190
Bajree	121
	Tons.
Coal	555

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, July 9.

Liverpool wheat opened easy with July at 54 3/4 and October 57. The market was quiet and inactive in the absence of any important enquiry with practically nothing doing.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, July 9.

Chicago wheat opened steady with July at 0.80 1/4. Prices advanced on commission house buying and covering influenced by unfavourable weather reports.

LONDON MARKETS

London, July 9.

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows.

METALS.

Tin (£230 3/4 buyers £231 sellers. Steady) £230 3/4 buyers £231 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta June July (£13 5/8 buyers £13 3/4 sellers. Steady) £13 3/4 buyers £13 13/16 sellers. Steady.
Electrolytic Copper (£33 to £33 1/2 to £34
Glasgow Iron (£70) £70

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-9) 0-9 1/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-3) 1-2
Ceylon Pekoe (0-10 1/4) 0-10 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-6 1/4) 1-6 1/4

JUTE

July August New Crop (£19 sellers) £18 7/8 sellers.
Dunlop August (£23 sellers) £23
Lightning August (£21 sellers) £21

RUBBER.

Spot (5 7/8) 5 7/8 paid and buyers.
Forward (6 paid and buyers) 6 1/8 paid and value.

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay July August (£11 5/8) £11 5/8 sellers
Linseed Calcutta July August (£11 3/8) £11 3/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata July (£9 1/8 sellers) £9 1/16 sellers.
Groundnut Coromandal August (£13 sellers) £13 1/8 paid and sellers.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

September Delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

Bombay, July 9.

	Rs. a. p
Rates at 9-0 a.m.	6 9 6
Rates at 12-0 noon	6 9 0
Rates at 3-30 p.m.	6 9 0
Rates at 5-30 p.m.	6 9 0
Rates at 6-30 p.m.	6 9 0
Rates at 8-30 p.m.	6 9 0
Rates at 10-30 p.m.	6 9 6

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, July 9.

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat September	4 3 0
Linseed September	6 9 0

The tone was quiet.

NEW STERLING LOAN

(Continued from page 1.)

applications received, and the Bank of England will put in the necessary applications.

4. The payment of instalments due on allotment may be made either by sterling draft or, as in the case of the initial deposit, in the form of sterling telegraphic transfers in favour of the Bank of England to be obtained by applicants from any bank having an office in London. It is essential that the remittance should reach the Bank of England on or before the due date for payment. Immediately on receipt of an advice of allotment, applicants should advise the officer to whom their application was directed, of the channel through which the Bank of England will receive the instalment remittances and the party to whom the relative allotment letter or scrip should be delivered, and must bear the cost of cabling this information to London if necessary.

5. Intending subscribers who do not wish to send in their applications through the officers named in paragraph 1, may, if they so prefer, make their applications and the corresponding remittances at their own risk through their banks or other channels.

6. Full particulars regarding the actual terms of the prospectus can be obtained from the officers named in paragraph 1.

FIRST INTEREST PAYMENT

A first interest payment of seventeen shillings per £100 Stock will be made on the 1st February, 1936.

PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS.

	Per Cent.
On Application	£ 5
On Friday, 19th July, 1935	£13
On Friday, 11th Oct., 1935	£40
On Thursday, 12th Dec., 1935	£40
	£98

Homerails Strong On Good Employment Figures

SHARP RALLY IN WHEAT AFTER EARLY WEAKNESS

Silver Again Heavily Supported By America

SPECULATORS AND EAST SOLD SILVER FREELY

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, July 9.

On the Stock Exchange there was almost complete absence of public interest and business again was restricted. Good employment figures further strengthened homerails but industrials were almost unresponsive owing to some further weak bull liquidation.

In commodities wheat after early weakness rallied sharply owing to improved local demand and better overseas advices. Difficulties of a local firm had but little effect.

America again supported silver heavily. Speculators and east sold freely. Wall Street opened firm.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, July 9.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £98 1/2

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Monday, July 1 £98
Tuesday, July 2 £98 3/4
Wednesday, July 3. £99
Thursday, July 4, £98 3/4
Friday, July 5, £98 1/2
Monday, July 8, £98 1/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, July 9.
3-30 p.m.

Market generally were inactive and quiet and price movements were rather irregular. Giltedgeds were quietly steady. Industrials generally were dull. Other sections were featureless.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£85 7/8) £85 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£108 1/8) £108 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£112 1/8) 112 1/8
4 per cent Funding Loan (£118 3/8) £118 1/2
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£106 1/2) £106 1/2
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£117) £117

INDUSTRIALS.

British Homestores 7 per cent Preference cumulative (29-9) 29-6
Marks and Spencer Splits share (4 1/2) 4 1/2
Hydro Electric (dol 3 3/4) dol 3 1/2
Musical Industries (24-7 1/2) 24-4 1/2
Princhin Johnson (43-9) 42-7 1/2
Imperial Chemical (35-3) 35-3
Imperial Chemical Ord (8-7 1/2) 8-7 1/2
Woolsworth New Ford (112-1 111-7 1/2 1/2
Realisation 1930 (£81 1/2) £81 1/2
Dunlop Rubber (42-9) 42-3
University Ordinary (30-3) 30-3
Ford Motors (35-6) 35-6
Cable Wires (£9) £8 7/8
Distillers (95-0) 93-3 Ex Div
British American Tobacco (121-10 1/2) 120-0
Camera A (£8 3/8) £8 1/4
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (140-0) 140-0
P and O S N Company Defd (19-1 1/2) 19-1 1/2
Distillers (93-9 Ex Div.) 93-3
Bred and Dyers (9-0) 9-0
British Celanese (16-0) 16-0
J and P Coates Ordinary (61-0) 60-0
Courtaulds Ordinary (59-4 1/2) 59-4 1/2
Fine Cotton Spinners (7-3) 7-3
Westerns Limited Ordinary (13-7 1/2) 13-7 1/2
Inter Nickels (£26 7/8) £26 7/8
Bengal Iron and Steel (6-0) 6-0
Tata Iron and Steel (£105) £106 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, July 9.
3-30 p.m

3 per cent Indian Stock (£87) £86 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian (£99) £98 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£114) £114
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£117) £116 1/2
4 per cent Indian 1948-53 (£108 1/2) £108 1/2
5 per cent Indian 1943-47 (£115) £115
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-58 (£105 1/2) £105 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£110 3/8) £110 3/4

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (20-0) 20-0
Donaro Tea (41-3) 42-6
Empire of India and Ceylon (30-0) 30-0

JUTE SHARES.

Bangalore (£13) £13

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (22-3) Ex Div.) 22-3
Gula Kelampong (23-1 1/2) 22-1 1/2
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (32-0) 31-9

MINING SHARES.

Nandydrug (38-9) 58-1 1/2
Burma Corporation (9-0) 9-0
Rio Tintos (£16 1/2) £16 1/8
East Rand Proprietory (51-6) 51-6
Rand Mines (157-6) 158-9

MINE SHARES.

Crown Mines (269-6) 268-9
Goddar New (205-0) 208-9
Moddar New (76-3) 76-3
Sub Nigel (260-0) 259-3
Spring Mines Split Shares (42-6) 42-6
Union Corporation (170-0) 170-0

OIL SHARES.

Venezule Persian (46-3) 45-1 1/2
Anglo Dutch (60-7 1/2) 60-0
Burma Oil (79-4 1/2) 78-9
Mexican Eagle (5-6) 5-0
Shell Transport (70-7 1/2) 70-7 1/2
Royal Dutch (25 5/8) 25 1/4

HOME RAIL SHARES.

Great Western (£50) £51
L M Ford (£20 3/4) £22
L N E R Defd (£6 1/8) £6 1/8
Southern Dutch (£23) £23 3/8
London Paris 5 per cent (£135) £135
London Board G Stock (£99) £99

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, July 9.

The following were the opening rates

General Motor (dol 33 5/8) dol 34 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 14 5/8) dol 14 7/8
U S Steel Common (dol 35 5/8) unquoted.
U S Steel Preference (dol 90 1/2) dol 93

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL.

Bombay, July 9.

LONDON MARKET.

Standard Copper Cash (buyers) £23-13-9.
Standard Copper Cash (sellers) £23-15-0.
Standard Copper 3 months £30-5-0
Electrolytic copper £34-0-0.

NEW YORK MARKET.

Blue Eagle 9 cents.
Non-Blue Eagle 7 1/4 cents.

BOMBAY MARKET.

Yellow Metal Sheets Rs. 29-14-0.
Copper Sheets Rs. 35-0-0.
Copper Asho Rs. 35-14-0.
Yellow Metal Asho Rs. 31-1 (nominal).

Tone:—Steady.

TENDERS FOR TREASURY BILLS

Bombay, July 9.

Tenders for Rs.—One Crore of three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday the 9th July 1935. Total amount offered was Rs. 1,46,25,000. Tenders at Rs. 99/9/3 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-9-0 allotted approximately 66 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. Total amount accepted was Rs. One Crore, the average rate of accepted tenders being Rs. 1-11-9 per cent per annum.

Tenders for Rs. One Crore of three months' Treasury Bills will be received on Tuesday, th 16th July 1935. Successful tenderers should make payment on Friday, the 19th July 1935. Other conditions are as usual.

During the week ended the 5th July 1935 Treasury Bills for Rs. 1,60,00,000 were renewed in favour of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

Radha Swami Babuji Visits Arya Kanya Mahavidyalaya

(From A Correspondent.)

BARODA, July 8.

Radhaswami Sadguru Paramsant Acharya Babuji of Allahabad and party visited the Arya Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Baroda. All were pleased on seeing the all round accomplishments of the girls. He donated Rs. 51 and complimented the management.

Too Expensive To Buy Off "Silver Senators"

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, July 9.

In a leading article on silver, the Financial Times says :"Private cables from the United States intimated the expectation that while not refusing to buy more silver, the United States would no longer press on its purchase. It is thought that President Roosevelt has arrived at the conclusion that it would prove too expensive to buy off "Silver Senators". It has been taken for certain that if the President denies the importunate politicians, demand fresh flood of silver sales will have to be faced.

Bombay Council

Adjournment Motion In Bombay Council

KARACHI INQUIRY BAN SEQUEL

Trusts Registration Bill Passes First Reading

It is understood Mr. H. M. Gazdar (Karachi City) has given notice of an adjournment motion in the Bombay Council in connection with the ban placed on Maulana Shaukat Ali and two other M.L.A.'s against their entry into Sind for the purpose of conducting an inquiry into the Karachi firing on 19th March.

The Bombay Council discussed on Tuesday the first reading of the official bill for the registration of Trusts created or existing for public purpose of religious or charitable nature and for filing and audit of accounts of such Trusts with a view to ensuring their better management.

TEXT OF ADJOURNMENT MOTION

Following is the text of the adjournment motion which, it is understood has been given notice of by Mr. Guzdar in the Bombay Council:

That this Council do adjourn for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent, public importance, namely, the action of the Government of Bombay in banning the entry into Sind of three members of the Assembly constituting the non-official Commission namely, Moulana Shaukat Ali Raja Gaznafar Ali and Nawab Mohamed Ismail Khan for the purpose of making an inquiry into the firing by military on the Muslim procession accompanying the funeral of Abdul Quyam in Karachi on March 19, 1935 resulting in the deaths of 55 and injury to 157 persons including women and children after the refusal of the Government of Bombay to institute an inquiry into the same.

Trusts Bill Debate

After the question list was over, the House turned to the consideration of the Registration of Trusts Bill.

Congratulating the Minister for introducing a measure so useful and long overdue, Rao Bahadur Kale, Leader of the Opposition, criticised the limit of income fixed in the Bill as very high. He suggested that provisions of the Bill instead off being restricted only to the Hindu community should be applied to all communities alike.

He also suggested that the words "Public Trust" should be more amply defined.

Rao Bahadur Bole supported the Bill.

Mr. Bakhale lent qualified support to the Bill. He said that some of the provisions in the Bill were thoroughly disappointing.

The Bill sought the accounts to be kept and audited regularly but what benefit for the community as a whole came from the Bill, asked the speaker. What were the provisions regarding their management too? The speaker opined that the present Bill lacked all progressive provisions of the Madras Bill, now enacted.

BAKHALE'S VIEW

Mr. Bakhale next suggested that the Bill should be applied to all communities,—Parsis, Jews, Hindus alike.

Rao Bahadur Asawale, supporting the Bill, contended that the fine should not be made recoverable from the manager's pocket, as they worked honorarily.

Following Rao Bahadur Angadi, Rao Bahadur Chitale said: "I half-heartedly support the Bill." (Laughter).

He opposed the provision in the Bill to appoint a registrar. The speaker contended that the present Bill did not provide for the protection of rights, as did the Muslim Wakf Bill.

NOT A COMMUNAL QUESTION.

After Mr. Saklawtala had lent support to the Bill,

Sir Rafiuddin Ahmed explained that there was never any desire on the part of Mohamedans to confine the Wakf Bill only to themselves. It was no communal question, or a question of temples or of mosques. It was a question of persons who mismanage affairs. And even then the Wakf Bill was better than the present one.

After Messrs. Tolani and Wadke had supported the Bill, the House rose for tea.

Resuming discussion on the Registration of Trusts Bill after tea recess Mr. L. R. Gokhale criticised several provisions of the Bill as utterly unsatisfactory. Mr. Gokhale suggested that the Bill be circulated amongst members before referring it to the Select Committee.

The Revenue Secretary, Mr. Madan, next answered the criticisms levelled against the Bill during the debate. Regarding the application of the provisions of the Bill to communities other than Hindus, he said that the Government had provided for such a step in the Bill and would do so if any community demanded its application and the Government was satisfied of such need. Regarding the Registrar's post the speaker declared that it was the intention of the Government to appoint to the post Judicial officers with powers akin to those of the District Courts.

Dr. Solanki welcomed the Bill.

TWINS WITHOUT SEMBLANCE.

Mr. Kamat did not see why the provision of an Advisory Committee existing in the Wakf Act was not made in this Bill.

Messrs. Acharekar, Gazdar, Lely and Khan Bahadur Patel joined in a chorus of praise and support to the Bill.

CONTRAST BETWEEN MADRAS AND BOMBAY.

With 20 minutes in hand, Dewan Bahadur Kambli, Minister in charge of the Bill rose to reply to the debate. Sarcastically referring to Mr. Bakhale, the Minister said what was good for Madras was not so for Bombay. As for the other suggestions the Minister promised that they would be sympathetically and carefully considered by the Select Committee.

Replying to the question of Shaikh Abdul Majid, the Minister replied that the fines realised in the operation of this Bill would go to Public revenue. The Minister then assured the House that the application of this Bill to other communities would be made only after taking the full consent of the Public on it.

The House then passed the first reading of the Bill without dissent.

The Council then adjourned till to-morrow noon.

AMERCA'S MAMMOTH SILVER PURCHASE

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, July 9.

The repercussions of Saturday's sensational developments in the bullion market is already reflected in the Foreign Exchanges where the dollar weakened sharply owing to large silver purchases which the United States has been obliged to make.

It is estimated that America has absorbed between 20 to 25 million ounces of silver on July 6 and 8 and there is every likelihood that they will be obliged to buy heavily to-day.

The weakness of the franc in terms of sterling is only partly due to the fall in the dollar. The main cause has been the nervousness due to possible trouble in Paris on July 14 when there will be his Communist and Fascist demonstrations. The French authorities have taken precautions, but the market is nervous lest opposite factions should meet in the streets.

British control has been quietly operating to check the rise of sterling.

U.S. Cotton Acreage In Line With Expectations

Bullish Sentiment Tempered By Favourable Weather

SMALL TRADE DEMAND

Far-East And Liverpool Selling

The official estimate of area under cotton cultivation indicating 29,166,000 acres was in line with general expectation and failed to have any important effect on cotton prices. The report was rather bullish but favourable weather tempered general feeling.

The performance of the market was not so good. There was Far-East and Liverpool selling. Except scarcity of contracts owing to large stocks held by Government agencies, there is no bullish factor at present. Next two months will be critical for the growing cott on crop and until movement of the new crop we look for steadier markets.

Bombay, July 9.

On Monday the New York cotton futures market was generally weak on more favourable weather and long liquidation but at the close developed somewhat firm tendency.

The performance of the cotton market was not so good with the Bureau acreage report about as expected, but the Stock Exchange held strenously to its recently acquired firmness and ended anything to two dollars higher. "The pressure of idle funds seeking employment continues to constitute the backbone of the Stock Market," say brokers on Wall Street.

The market opened at a decline of 5 points with October 11.60. There was scattered selling. After receipt of the acreage report October was quoted 11.65 but increased selling depressed prices and October reached 11.52 level during the early part of the afternoon session. Later on there was trade buying which resulted in steady improvement and the market closed at a net decline of one to three points. Spot cotton prices declined 5 points at 12.30c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The new Orleans Cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 2 to 3 points. Spot Cotton prices closed unchanged at 12.30 c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool market was due to open at a rise of 3 points but the market opened at unchanged prices. There was London and Continental selling, hedge selling against outsiders and straddle selling against Egyptian Cotton. Later on the market was quiet and featureless as the Bureau report was as expected. Prices fluctuated within a range of 4 points and finally closed at a net decline of one to two points. Middling American spot Cotton prices closed unchanged at 6.90d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian Cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 2 points. At the close July was quoted 5.91, October 5.90 and January 5.66

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian Cotton futures market was easy on increased selling. Sakels futures declined 2 to 4 points and spot cotton prices lost 5 points at 8d. Uppers futures also closed 4 to 3 points lower.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

The Alexandria Cotton futures market was easy on increased selling pressure. There was utter absence of any support. Sakels contracts declined 5 to 15 points and Ashmouni futures closed 6 to 9 points down.

REPORT COLOURLESS.

Messrs. M. and B. Stern state:—The keenly-awaited acreage estimate was in line with general expectation. Smaller private estimates having been early in the market, the official report of 29,166,000 acres was construed to be slightly above private expectations but colourless.

Taking an average July weather this acreage can easily give a yield of about 11 million bales but should the present very favourable weather continue during next few weeks, the month-end private crop estimates will probably be raised to around 11 1/2 million bales. Furthermore, the picture of other commodities such as linseed, rubber, sugar, wheat and even silver is discouraging operators to take an optimistic view in cotton when prices are in the neighbourhood of 12 cents, without a definite announcement over the rate of new crop loan. Though industrial reports indicate that some major concerns are holding their own, textile industry is gradually sinking and gives no enthusiasm.

The A.A.A. is still being debated in the Senate and none can safely say. If any more additions or deductions will be made before it passes into law.

The emergence of the trade demand will entirely depend on the weather and momentarily any refilling of stocks by consumers will continue to be hand-to-mouth.

Additionally, the Abyssinian political developments will again throw the European situation in a melting pot and with the usual cloud of uncertainty the business expansion will be checked. Despite the French Government control, appreciation of sterling is partly attributed to the uncertainty over the balancing of the French budget and usual remittances to U. K. of half-yearly accounts and dividends.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York October Highest 11.65 (12-15 p.m.)
Lowest 11.52—13 (1-42 p.m.)
Liverpool October Highest 6.18 plus 01 (10-10 a.m.)
Lowest 6.14—03 (3-15 p.m.)

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables:—

New York: America: Cloths slow, but some improvement, interest continued, curtailment planned, but would be modified if buying broadens.

Liverpool: Between midnight and daylight, no precipitation. Excessive heat Western Belt and Central Belt. Bureau as expected. Trade absorbed Wall Street selling. Weather favourable.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool: Acreage 2,91,66,000 rather bullish but sentiment against market.

Liverpool: Dull market. Bullish sentiment tempered by favourable weather, wheat and silver developments and waning prospects peaceful settlement Italo-Abyssinian dispute. Acreage figure about as expected.

Liverpool: The effect of the Bureau report has been discounted. Our opinion is that the market will decline if weather continues favourable.

Liverpool: Local and Continental liquidation pending Bureau. Higher sterling. Weather favourable. Acreage figures bullish.

New York: Bureau about as expected. Trade and local covering offset by Southern, Far East and Liverpool selling.

New York: Agricultural Department report is about as expected. Think the strength of holders will prevent any serious decline. A hand-to-mouth policy prevails.

New York: Acreage report about in line with expectations. Weather conditions favourable since July. Trade demand only small. We continue to favour hedge sales on any bulge.

New York: Report is about as expected. Realising well absorbed. Dry goods trade improving. Weather more favourable. Think it difficult to bull the market under the present condition.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, July 8.

October	11.64—01	
December	11.62—02	
January	11.61—03	
March	11.65—02	
May	11.69—01	
Middling Spot	12.30—05	

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, July 8.

July	11.59—03
October	11.56—03
December	11.56—02
Middling Spot	12.30

NEW YORK.
New York, July 8.

New York 12-40 A.M.—	
October	11.57
December	11.54
New York Noon Call—	
October	11.55
December	11.52

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, July 8.

	Bales.
Day's receipts all U. S. ports ..	1,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's exports to the continent.	4,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, July 8.

July		6.48—01
August		6.38—01
September ..		6.25—01
October	6.18	6.15—02
November		6.08—01
December		6.08—01
January	6.03	6.05—02
February		6.04—02
March		6.04—02
April		6.03—02
May		6.02—02
June		6.00—02
July		5 99—02
Middling Spot ..		6.90

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, July 8.

F.G.F. SAKELLARIDIS—	
July 1935	7.80
October 1935	7.77
November 1935	7.78
January 1936	7.76
March 1936	7.73
May 1935	7.72
July, 1936	7.72
F. G. F. Spot	8.00

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 9

Following a small decline of 2 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 220/8 for Broach A/M delivery and declined to Rs. 219/8 on long liquidation. At the decline there was active professional buying which hardened prices to Rs 221/4. The undertone of the market was firm.

Liverpool market was due to at a rise of 2 points. In the local market there was scattered business and prices closed at 5-30 p.m.

	Rs	a.	p.
Broach J/A	232	4	0
Broach A/M	220	4	0
Oomra July	213	8	0
Oomra D/J	197	0	0
Bengal July	144	0	0
Bengal D/J	138	12	0

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, July 8.

Broach—	
Fully Good (Good Staple) ..	5.85
Fine (Good Staple) ..	6.00
Superfine (Good Staple) ..	6.15
Oomra—	
Fine (No. 1 Staple) ..	5.90
Superfine (No.1 Staple) ..	6.05
Choice (No. 1 Staple) ..	6.20
Bengal—	
Good	3.94
Fully Good	4.04
Fine	4.16
Scinde—	
Fully Good	4.08
Fine	4.18
Superfine	4.28

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, July 9.

Bengal Superfine	164
Bengal Fine	156
Bengal F.G.	148
Sindh-Punjab Fine	156
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	148
Wardha-Hingt	233
Nagpur Savner	235
Pundhurna	220/221
Yeotmal	220
Arvi	217
Ellichpur	217
Berar	212/214
Khamgaon	214/216
Mulkapur	210/212
Khandesh	208/210
Jalna/Sailu	208/210
Burwah Sanavad	210/212
Broach Fine	237/239
Punjab/American	271/276
Punjab/American mix	251/256
Cambodia	308/311
Compta Good	266/271
Kampala	357
Busoga	354
Jinja	346

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Bombay, July 9.
Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.	2 days.	This year.
Khandesh	...	252,991
Central India	95	108,174
Barsi and Nagar	15	107,785
Hyderabad-Gaorani	...	46,517
Berar	119	401,326
Central Provinces	...	95,223
Total Oomras	229	1,012,016
Dholera	...	191,208
N.-W. Provinces	66	33,678
Rajputana	240	46,987
Sind-Punjab	332	317,486
Broach	70	131,442
Coompta and Dharwar	...	86,160
Westerns-Northerns	235	66,960
Cocoanada	...	326
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	...	74,180
Persian	...	2,644
American	...	71,270
Egyptian and African	224	335,179
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	711
Total	1,391	2,369,047

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
1st Sept. to 4th July.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	585	372,458
Japan and China	2,384	1,086,601
Coast Ports	...	28,731
Up-country by Rail	...	224,510
Afloat in harbour for Europe China & Japan	...	7,895
Total	2,969	1,720,105

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.
Bombay, July 9.

	Extra	Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M. G. Bengal.—						
U. P.	...	158	153	149	146	
Punjab	...	158	153	149	146	
Rajputana	...	159	154	150	147	
Oomra No. 3	222	219	215	211	...	
C. P. No. 1	238	235	231	227	...	
C. P. No. 2	228	225	221	217	...	
Broach No. 2	...	245	242	238	233	
Punjab-Ame.	...	275	272	268	263	
Surat	...	315	312	308	302	
Rajpipla	...	315	312	308	303	
Navsari	...	320	317	313	308	

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F.P. Bales.	1934-35	1933-34
Receipts to date 8-7-35	4336000	7595000
Receipts Yesterday 8-7-35	1000	4000
Exports to date 8-7-35	4844000	7443000
Stock at Ports 5-7-35	1223000	2329000
Stock Interior Towns 5-7-35	181000	1208000
Stock Liverpool 5-7-35	647000	979000
Visible Supply 5-7-35	3580000	5664000
Quantity in sight 5-7-35	7993000	11978000
Quantity out of sight 5-7-35	9731000	12867000

LONDON RUBBER.
London, July 8.
Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed per lb.: 5-7/8.

Collapse In Silver

BEARISH LONDON CABLES

Bombay, July 9

Cables received here this morning stated that London Press is pessimistic regarding the Silver Outlook. It is reported that President Roosevelt will not give any satisfactory reply to the petition sent by Senators and there will be renewed selling. It is also feared that the U. S. Treasury will not buy any silver. These disappointing advices were mainly responsible for the collapse in silver prices to-day. The market opened to-day at Rs. 69/14 and declined to Rs. 69/8. At this level there was extensive short covering and prices rallied to Rs. 70/8.

The gold market was quiet with a small turnover.

Weakness of dollar had depressing effect in London Silver prices. Shanghai T T on London was quoted 1-6 15/16.

We still look for recovery in silver prices as the technical position is healthy and the local market is oversold.

Later on the market was again week on London cables which stated that there was Eastern selling in London market and prices will decline to-day by 1/2d. In the local market prices declined to Rs. 69/14 and rallied as under:—

	Rs	a.	p.
Ready silver	69	15	0
Ashad delivery	70	0	0
Shravan delivery	70	6	0
Ready gold	34	10	6
Ashad delivery	34	11	6
Shravan delivery	34	13	0

LONDON SILVER.
London, July 8.

Market : Steady.	
Spot	30-7/16
Forward	30-9/16

LONDON GOLD.
London, July 8.
Gold Bars, Fine per oz. £7-0-9.

LONDON METALS.
London, July 8.

	£
Copper Brazers	43 1/2
Yellow Metal	36-1/4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands.	13-7/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge ..	12 3/2
Tin English Ingots Liverpool F. O. B.	229.3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
London, July 8.

	£
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent ..	70-1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948 or later ..	86-1/4
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent 1931 or later	98-1/4
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent 1950/55	114
Consols 2 1/2 per cent. ..	85-7/8
Conversion Loan, 3 1/2 per cent. 1961	108-1/8
War Loan. 3 1/2 per cent. 1952	106-1/2
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	118-3/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent ..	117
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	14-3/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Rez.)	124-1/2
National Bank of India ..	43-3/8
P. & O. Banking Corporation	10

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, July 8.

T. T. London on :—	
New York closing rate..	4.96-13/16
Paris	74.85
Berlin	12.30
Madrid	36.13
Amsterdam	7.28-1/4
Brussels	29.38
Milan	60.06
Berne	15.14-1/4
Prague	118.68

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, July 8.
Interest Day to Day Loan 1/2 per cent. to 1/2 per cent.
Interest 7 days' market loan 1/2 per cent. to 1/2 per cent.

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, July 8.
Wheat Rozario Santa Fe. Parcels : July sellers 22/1-1/2.
Wheat Barletta Russo. Parcels : July sellers 22/0.
South Australian (wheat) Parcels : July sellers 25/0.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.
London, July 8.
Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard C & F Calcutta
July/Aug. nominal per cwt. 6/8-1/4.
C & F Bombay :—
July/Aug. sellers per cwt. 6/5-1/4
C & F Karachi :—
July/Aug. sellers per cwt. 6/5-1/4.

SEEDS.
London, July 8.
Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton July sellers £9-2-6.
Linseed Calcutta London, c.i.f. ton : July/Aug. sellers £11-7-6.
Linseed Bomtay London, c.i.f. ton July/Aug. sellers £11-12-6.
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Con't c.i.f. ton : July/Aug. sellers £13-0-0.
Castorseeds Bombay, c.i.f. ton : July/Aug. sellers £11-15-0.

LINSEED OILS.
London, July 8.
Linseed Oils naked London per cwt. : July/Aug. sellers 20/3
Linseed Oils naked London per cwt. : Jan/April sellers 20/4-1/2.

WALL-STREET MARKET.

New York, July 8

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amer Forn Power Com	4
Amer Forn Power Gold D	71
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd	58
Columbia Gas	8
American Tel and Tel	129
Western Union Telg	38 3/4
Radio Corporation	6
Chesapeake and Ohio	44
New York Central	17 1/4
Baltimore and Ohio R R	11
National Distillers	27
Amr Tobacco B	97
Goodyear Tyre	20
U S Rubber	13
Bethelehem Steel	31
United States Steel	36 3/4
American Smelting	42
Int Nickel of Canada	26 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	14 3/4
Cerro de Pasco Copper	57
International Harvestor	48
General Motor	34 1/4
Packard Motor	4
General Electric	27
St Oil of N J	48
Philips Petrol	23
Socony	13
Chase Bank	28 1/2
National City Bank	27 1/2
Celanese Corp of Amr	28
National Dairy	17
Bendix Aviation	16
Allis Chalmers	24

Total business 1 1/2 million.
Market fairly active. Industrials strong. General Motors sold in June 180000 units.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, July 8

Broach J/A opening 231 3/4; highest 232; lowest 230 1/4; closing 231

Broach A/M 1936 opening 220 3/4; highest 221; lowest 218 1/2; closing 219

Oomra July opening 209 1/2; highest 209 1/2; lowest 209 1/4; closing 209 1/4

Oomra D/J opening 196 1/4; highest 197 1/4; lowest 196 1/4; closing 197 1/4

Bengal July opening 143; highest 143 1/4; lowest 142 3/4; closing 142 3/4

Benga. D/J opening 139 3/4; highest 139 3/4; lowest 138 1/4; closing 138 1/4

Tejimandi for Broach A/May 1936 (31-3-36) Rs. 31 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-7-35) Rs. 7 1/2

WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT

East: Generally fair to partly cloudy. Thunder showers.

Central: Generally fair to partly cloudy.

West: Generally fair to partly cloudy.

WORLD COTTON PARITIES

STRADDLE DIFFERENCES

Bombay, July 9

New York Liverpool :—
October 120 December 104 January 103 March 97 May 89 at Cross Rate 4.97 1/4

Bombay Liverpool :—
Broach J/A 232 Liverpool July 6.51 Rs. 51 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay Liverpool :—
Broach A/M 1936 220; Liverpool May 1936 5.99 Rs. 44 1/2 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay New York :
Broach A/M 1936 220 New York May 11.69 Rs. 43 at Cross Rate 4.97 1/4

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 6th July 2,696 bales

Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1934 2,367,651 bales

Receipts into Bombay same time last season 2,281,594 bales

Increase 86,057 bales

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Acreage Report

The crop reporting Board of the United States Department of Agriculture issues the following estimate in its first cotton report of the 1935 season:—

	Area in cultivation	Area picked
1935	29,166,000	...
1934	27,883,000	26,987,000
1933	40,852,000*	29,978,000*
1932	36,542 000	35,939,000
1931	39,109,000	38,706,000

*This exceptional difference includes acreage ploughed under in accordance with Agricultural Adjustment Administration contracts.

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, July 8

September	2.32—05
December	2.37—06
March	2.02—09
May	2.06—10

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, July 9.

Ready Javas Rs. 13-11.
S. S. Gogra Rs. 4-0-3.
Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 3-15-9.
Shipment Oct.-Dec. Rs. 3-15-9.
Shipment Jan.-March Rs. 4.
Kesar Rs. 14-4.
Sarays Rs. 13-11.
Harinagar Rs. 13-11.
Java spot F. 4.00.

NEW YORK COFFEE.
New York, July 8.
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 9-7/8d.

COTTON HELD UP BY TIGHTNESS OF CONTRACTS

Weakness In Copper

The following is the Review of extracts from Schwabach commodity review received by Airmail in Bombay July 9, 1935 from London:—

COTTON.

The market in New York is held up by the tightness of contracts. The Government and the Pool hold the bulk of the available supplies and sales by the Producers' Pool (who have sold a fair line to Russia) are promptly covered by purchases of new crop futures in New York. The deadlock we outlined in our last issue continues, the Government seem in no hurry to announce their policy for the coming season. They no doubt wish to know more of crop and trade prospects for the season and action may be withheld until after the bureau due on 8th August, which is the first giving a crop indication. The coming acreage bureau on 8th is expected to show slightly under 30,000,000 acres planted. At present the consumption side is giving no help and until the past day or two crop prospects have been reported favourable. U. S. Government action and the size of not only the American but of world cotton crops must govern the future course of prices. With full yields and free of Government interest, prices should decline and unless demand improves or crop news becomes bad it is hard to see reason "for any price rise at present," except for the scarcity of contracts in the few weeks that remain before the new crop starts to move. Crop news for the next two months is of vital interest, for small cotton crop with all Governments wishing higher Commodity prices and world consumers not overburdened with stocks, give possibility of much higher range of values. Despite the poor position we believe the market to be in from a constructive point of view at the moment of writing, any change in our views will be promptly wired to friends by the Head Office.

MILL CURTAILMENT.

America report that trade news is poor and further curtailment by the American mills is likely, also few hopes are entertained of any removal of the processing tax which is regarded as such a severe handicap of American consumers, though suits have been filed by trade interests contending the legality of collecting such a tax. If crop news continues favourable, generally held market views are that cotton will be hard to support after crop movement or good crop prospects bring more contracts into the market. At the moment it must be realised that any buying by trade or any that may come from bad crop news or any other constructive factor from day to day finds new sellers and contracts scarce as general sentiment is bearish and there is practically no speculative "long" interest to supply demand. The New York Cotton Exchange Service estimate the stock of American Cotton at the end of May in U.S.A. at 8,452,000, and of this they estimate 5,200,000 is held by the Government on 12 cent loans, and they also estimate Government holdings in futures as 775,00 bales on same date, so when we allow for mill stocks, export demand and low grade Cotton, the present tie up of available contracts can be realised, even if at some price there is ample Cotton for all purposes. Truly an artificial position.

GRAINS.

Prices have advanced in Chicago since we last wrote. Crop news is not so favourable and the market not oversold. We have stated for some time prices were low and distant options under spot values. The Head Office gave our friends their view that the market was oversold with improving demand and further advance probable at about the low point of recent fluctuations. Good world demand seems assured for Grain and on all easy markets we can suggest investment purchases in Cchicago, and if world crop news became generally unfavourable prices might advance greatly.

RUBBER.

The market in New York is steady and has taken July liquidation well. Whatever may happen in years to come fears that the Rubber industry can "go Native" in the near future is impossible. Motor production in U.S.A. from January to May have beaten all records if we except 1929. Tyre stocks are decreasing and U.S. stocks of Rubber continue to decline rapidly. The cut in exportable quotas under the Restriction Scheme equivalent to 22,713 tons for the quarter just started on 1st July, which includes the provision that unfilled quotas will lapse and not be carried forward, all suggest Rubber prices in New York are seeking higher levels.

METALS.

SILVER:—The heavy liquidation by Indian interests now seems over. The supply has reached strong hands. The U. S. Government will continue to buy. Very little (and that smuggled) reaches ths market from China. As we expect the U. S. Government to continue absorbing some 3,000,000 ounces a week, purchases on the Canadian Commodity Exchange, on which we act as Brokers, should prove profitable.

COPPER:—The market has shown weakness due to expectation that the American exporters will not keep the export agreement, and New York Copper export quotation (c.i.f.) has been reduced to 7.22-1/2 cents at moment of writing. In U.S.A. the Copper Code has been declared unconstitutional, although this has nothing to do with the export agreement directly, since export contracts are not restricted by the American anti-trust laws. All the same, the end of the Copper Code will have an influence on the development of American exports. The Code made an increase in exports inevitable, but during the past two weeks larger quantities of non-Blue Eagle Copper were sold within the United States, and it is quite probably that these sales will be be continued unless the voluntary co-operation of the American Copper industry receives the legal sanction of Congress.

SHARE BAZAR

Bombay, July 9

The local share was entirely closed to-day.

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, July 8

Spot silver prices were reduced by 1/2 cent to 68 1/4 cents.

MONTREAL SILVER FUTURES

Montreal, July 8

July 68.30—30
September 68.20—59
December 68.35—31

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, July 8

July 11.55—09
August 11.74—08
September 11.79—06

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, July 8

July 4-7 1/8 plus 5/8d
October 4-9 plus 5/8d
December 4-10 plus 1 1/2d
March 4-15 5/8 plus 1d.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, July 8

July 0.79 7/8 plus 1 3/8
September 0.80 3/4 plus 1 5/8
December 0.83 1/8 plus 1 1/2

SHIPPING NEWS

DEPARTURES
Bombay, July 9.

S S British Grenadier, Capt. A Price, Agents Anglo-Persian Oil Co., for Abadan.

S S Pasha, Capt. O S R Jones, Agents Turner Morrison & Co., for Calcutta.

S S Bankura, Capt. S G Slowcomb, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., for Basra via Karachi.

LOADING.
Bombay, July 9.

S S President Van Buren for Europe and American Ports.

BHAWNAGAR MARKET

Bhavnagar, July 9.
(From Sheth Bros.)

Groundnut oil Ashad delivery opened at Rs. 4/15 and closed at Rs. 5/0/3 Badlo Re. 0/1/3 to Rs. 0/2/3 sold tins 80,000 Bhadarva delivery opened at Rs. 5/3/9 Ghanawala were seller Rs. 5/1 and now Rs. 5/2/3. Jota Re. 0/8/6 to Re. 0/9. Business done tins 10,000. Oil ready Rs. 5/2/8 demand 2000/2500. Rain yesterday 2/82 inch. Total 10/27 inches. Sutar gold mohor Rs. 106. Jota Rs. 2/8. Groundnut July Rs. 2/14. September Rs. 2/14/3. January Rs. 2/8/9. Sugar Rs. 4/13/3 corrugated sheets Rs. 8/7/3.

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REGD. NO. B. 1065

JUPITER GENERAL
Insurance Co., Ltd. has its Head Office in Fort, Bombay.
J11

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER GENERAL
has branches and agencies in principal towns in India.
J12

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1935

"GROSS WASTE AND MISMANAGEMENT"

Allegation Against Sadanand & Co-Trustees

BATTLE OF AFFIDAVITS IN FREE PRESS CASE

Sadanand's Rejoinder

Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia yesterday took up the hearing of the notice of motion of which Mr. Mathradas Vassanji Khimji asked for a receiver and applied for an injunction against Mr. S. Sadanand and his Co-Trustees for Debenture Holders of the Free Press of India Ltd. to restrain them from disposing of the assets of the concern.

An interim injunction had already been obtained in the suit which Mr. Mathradas has filed against the trustees.

Yesterday the plaintiff put in an affidavit in which he made allegations of gross waste and mismanagement against Mr. Sadanand and the other Trustees.

Mr. Sadanand, Mrs. Barnes and other high officers of the Company, the affidavit alleged, had received their salaries in advance while some of the staff were on strike for non-payment of their wages.

In reply Mr. Sadanand filed an affidavit specifically denying this latter charge and generally refuting the other allegations made by the plaintiffs.

Mr. Daftary, arguingon behalf of the Plaintiff contended that "the alleged possession on behalf of the debenture-holders was a specious possession, a mere outward show." Mr. Motilal Setalwad on behalf of the defendants replied to the argument.

PLAINTIFF'S ALLEGATIONS

Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia at the High Court heard the notice of motion taken out by Mr. Mathradas Vissanji and two others in their suit against the "Free Press of India Ltd.," Mr. S. Sadanand, Mrs. Sadanand and Mr. A. B. Nair (partner of the firm of Messrs. Torlief Ahlsand).

Defendants 2, 3 and 4 are the Trustees of the debenture holders of Free Press of India Ltd. who are the first mortgagees of the assets of the company.

The plaintiffs who are the second mortgagees obtained a preliminary decree for Rs. 2,46,788 against the defendant Company on April 18 last with a four months' period of redemption.

By this notice of motion they asked for a receiver for the Company's assets mortgaged to them (which are now in possession of the debenture trustees) and for an injunction to restrain them from selling or transferring the assets pending the final disposal of the suit. On their application a week ago Mr. Justice Wadia had granted an interim injunction against the defendants.

The plaintiffs, in their affidavit, stated that after they obtained the decree against the Company for Rs. 2,46,788 on 18th April last. Two months' interest having fallen due they wrote to the Company that unless the arrears of interest were paid on June 19th, they would move the Court for the appointment of a receiver. No reply was received, nor was any payment made towards the interest due.

On June 19, the Government forfeited the security of Rs. 20,000 deposited by the Company under the provisions of the Indian Press Emergency Powers Act.

To consider the situation, the debenture holders held a meeting on June 28 when Mr. Sadanand made a statement that the working of the Company from October 25, 1934, (the date on which the Trustees took possession) to February 1935 had resulted in a loss of Rs. 35,000 and after February the working resulted in a loss of Rs. 5,000 per month.

Liabilities Of Rs. 70,000

Accounts further showed that in addition to these losses, the debenture holders have incurred liabilities amounting to Rs. 70,000 within the short period they had been in possession.

The trustees had recovered the considerable outstandings which were due to the company when Mr. and Mrs. Sadanand took possession and wasted the amounts which were not accounted for. The trustees had been guilty of gross mismanagement which was mainly responsible for the losses incurred. The affairs of the company were in a hopelessly involved condition. The linotype men and the staff of "Nav Shakti" went on strike for non-payment of their salaries.

"Salaries in Advance"

Mr. Sadanand and one Mrs. Barnes and certain high officers had been paid their salaries in advance upto July 1935.

The Government refused to grant extension of time for the giving of further security which not having been paid the "Free Press Journal" ceased publication from June 30. There was also a suit filed in the High Court by Chhotalal V. Jerajani in respect of the rotary machine used by the company (for which a consent decree for about Rs. 16,000 was passed last week).

Plaintiff's Fear

The debenture holders at their meeting of June 28 had decided to authorise the trustees to realise the debenture security, and the plaintiffs feared that Mr. Sadanand intended to dispose of the assets and goodwill of the company in a manner prejudicial to the interests of the plaintiffs who are the second mortgagees. They further apprehended that Mr. Sadanand had floated or was about to float another limited company with a view to transfer to it the assets and goodwill of the Free Press of India Ltd., for an inadequate consideration and that too not in cash. He is on hostile terms with the plaintiffs on account of the mortgage suit (in which a preliminary decree for Rs. 2,46,788 was passed in April) and was interested in depriving the plaintiffs of any benefit under the said mortgage, and had stated that he intended to do so.

"Incorrect Accounts"

The plaintiffs further stated that at the debenture holders' meeting Mr. Sadanand had shown the debenture account inclusive of interest and taxes as amounting to Rs. 44,082.

This was not correct. In fact the principal amount due on the debentures was not more than Rs. 27,500.

Out of the original debentures for Rs. 40,000, some were issued to the Central Bank of India, and these were later redeemed. Such redeemed debentures were re-issued by Mr. Sadanand on behalf of the Company to Messrs. Torlief Ahlsand & Co., a firm of paper merchants of which the fourth defendant Mr. A. B. Nair is a partner, as security for the amount due by the Company to that firm.

Such re-issue, the plaintiffs maintained, was illegal and was, in fact, prohibited by the very terms of the original issue which provided that all debentures that were redeemed should be cancelled and that the company could not issue any debentures in substitution of the debentures so redeemed.

"Guilty Of Gross Waste"

The plaintiffs, therefore, maintained the Trustees were not entitled to realise the security. They had already received sums far in excess of the claim under the debenture trust deed. Even assuming without admitting that the debenture holders' claim was Rs. 44,082, the Trustees had been guilty of gross waste and mismanagement, and therefore the said debt must be, in the circumstances deemed to have been paid and satisfied; and assuming that any sum was still due the plaintiffs are willing to pay off the debentures.

The debenture holders, while in possession, had grossly mismanaged the Company's affairs and had mishandled the mortgage security, and, unless a receiver was appointed, the interests of the plaintiffs as the second mortgagees would be seriously jeopardised.

Reliefs Claimed

The plaintiff, therefore filed this suit claiming the following reliefs:—

(1) An account may be taken of the amount due, if any, to Mr. and Mrs. Sadanand and Mr. A. B. Nair (defendants 2, 3 and 4), for principal and interest on the mortgage, i.e., the said debentures, and an account be also taken from these defendants as mortgagees in possession.

(2) That it may be declared that if the plaintiffs paid into court the amount found to be due within a time to be fixed by the Court, the 2nd 3rd and 4th defendants, shall be redeemed and shall deliver up to the plaintiffs all documents relating to the mortgage and shall free the premises from the said mortgage.

(3) That pending the final disposal of this suit, defendants, 2, 3 and 4 may be restrained by an injunction from selling, transferring or otherwise disposing of the mortgaged assets of the Company, and

(4) A receiver should be appointed of the mortgaged assets pending the final disposal of the suit.

SADANAND'S REJOINDER

Mr. S. Sadanand, in the course of his affidavit in reply, stated that the action of the Government in forfeiting the security was wholly unexpected. The Trustees were taking steps to appeal against the forfeiture order. At the debenture holders' meeting held on June 28, the trustees offered to resign at the meeting itself if the first plaintiff (Mr. Mathuradas) or any other debenture holders were willing to accept the office of trustees or propose other names for the office, but neither Mr. Mathuradas, who was present as a debenture-holder, nor any other debenture holders agreed to the suggestion.

Loss Due To Plaintiffs

Mr. Sadanand further stated that the loss to the company had been very largely due to the action of the plaintiffs in filing the previous suit and, obtaining an 'ex parte' receiver on the eve of the Congress Session in Bombay in October last which compelled the Trustees to enter into possession in order to safeguard the interests of the debenture holders. This action of the plaintiffs reacted on the public and lessened their confidence with the result that the advertisement revenue of the company suffered.

That was one of the principal reasons which induced the company to arrive at a compromise with the plaintiffs, and it immediately had its influence on the advertisement revenues of the company which shot up by a few thousand in the next month.

"Acted Maliciously"

But the passing of the preliminary decree on April 18 destroyed the results of the defendants' efforts to carry out the compromise. The plaintiffs who had throughout been acting maliciously and vindictively imposed on April 18, two other additional terms as conditions precedent to their receiving Rs. 1,03,400 in satisfaction of their decretal amount.

Valuable Asset

The company had agreements with three world news agencies which formed a very valuable asset of the company which maintained its organisation for the same even after certain agreements with Reuters Ltd. in February 1934. From May 1933 to August 1934 when the plaintiffs were in effective control of the defendant company they themselves had maintained the organisation, though it entailed a loss of about Rs. 60,000 during the period.

When the Trustees entered into possession, they continued to maintain the news service organisation in order to preserve the valuable asset and also because Reuters were continually threatening to discontinue their news services and the news service organisation would enable the Trustees to meet any emergency. In fact, in February, 1935 Reuters did wrongfully discontinue their services but the Trustees could meet the situation without any break in the continuity of the business.

Causes of Loss

The action of Reuters imposed further burden on the Trustees who had to arrange for their own service thereafter. This, coupled with the plaintiffs' action in filing the suit, and getting an 'exparte' receiver were the principal causes of the loss which did not exceed Rs. 50,000 and which was provisional and could not be deemed to be final.

The defendant company had counterclaimed against Reuters Rs. 73,000 by way of damages for wrongful breach of the agreement and if it succeeded in this counterclaim as it was very likely, it would wipe out entirely the provisional loss during the period.

Liabilities Not Unusual

The liabilities of the Trustees, Mr. Sadanand further stated, were neither unusual nor excessive. The business carried on by the Trustees had a monthly turn over of about Rs. 42,000 on an average, and the liabilities did not exceed about 7 weeks' expenses. As against that, large debts are due to the Trustees which would be bills to receive for about 6 to 7 weeks.

The position was much better than usually prevailed in a newspaper business. At the time the Trustees entered into possession there were oustandings to be recovered against which there were large debts to be paid. It was ridiculous to suggest that these outstandings had not been accounted for.

There was no truth in the allegation that the Trustees had wasted any amount or had been guilty of any mismanagement. The action of the plaintiffs in October 1934 seriously imperilled the security of the debenture holders and compelled the Trustees to enter into possesston to protect their interests.

Strike Denied

Mr. Sadanand denied that the linotype men had gone on strike. He said that the strike of the "Nav-shakti" staff on June 27 would have been avoided but for the fact that the usual collections were frozen and some of the creditors were panicky owing to forfeiture of the security and consequent uncetainty in regard to the future.

Mr. Sadanand denied the plaintiffs' allegation about salaries having been paid in advance to him, or to Mrs. Barns or to any other officer. He stated that about two months' salary was due to him besides Rs. 3,000 he had advanced to the Company in August last. Besides he had practically put all his savings to the extent of Rs. 21,000 in the Free Press. About nine months' bills were still due to Mr. and Mrs. Barns amounting to £600.

Settlement Proposals

The Trustees, Mr. Sadanand further said, would do their best to protect the interests of all the parties concerned. They were bound primarily to protect the interests of the debenture holders. The Trustees did not intend to transfer the assets and the good will of the Company for an inadequate consideration.

Even after the decree was passed on April 18, he had continued his efforts to settle with the plaintiffs, and among the various proposals for settlement was one to promote a limited company to purchase the assets of "Free Press" with the consent of the plaintiffs and after making due provision for payment to the debenture holders and the debts of the Trustees and payment of the plaintiffs' compromise amount, but all his efforts had failed.

COUNSEL'S ARGUMENTS

Arguing the notice of motion on behalf of the plaintiffs Mr. Daphtary said that though defendants 2, 3 and 4 purported to be in possession as trustees for the debenture holders, in substance the company was being run as it was before, and these persons were managing the company for the benefit of the company itself and not for the benefit of the debenture holders.

Their alleged possession on behalf of the debenture holders was a specious possession, a mere cutward show. From its inception the Trustees' method of taking possession indicated that the possession was for the company and that the debenture holders had, in fact, nothing to do with it.

Mr Daphtary then briefly reviewed the main events in the progress of the plaintiffs' mortgage suit, referring to the proceedings in October 1934 for a receiver, the compromise in February and the final decree on April 18.

"Business Mismanaged"

Proceeding counsel said that even assuming that the trustees' possession was genuine, they had mismanaged the business. They had incurred losses and also liabilities of Rs. 70,000 which they claim to have added to their debenture claim.

It debenture trustees go into possession, said Mr. Daphtary, they do so for realising the security when it is a going concern. They should not continue the business when it is incurring losses and large liabilities.

The possession of the Trustees was all the more curious because the consideration that weighed with Mr. Justice Kania in refusing a receiver in December was the fact that there was a going concern making a profit of Rs. 4,000 a month.

But now, asked counsel, what was the position? The business had resulted in heavy losses and liabilities, the security was forfeited, the staff were on strike, and the papers had ceased publication.

LEGAL POSITION OF SECOND MORTGAGEE

Mr. Daphtary then proceeded to discuss the legal position of a second mortgagee.

Normally, he said, when the first mortgagee was in to possession, the second mortgagee was not entitled to possession, as of right. This was, however, subject to certain exceptions.

The first mortgagee was entitled to possession only, so long as something was due to him from the property. But in a case where nothing was due, as the plaintiffs contended in the present case, he was not entitled to such possession.

Another exception referred to the management of the assets. The firm mortgagee must not act in a manner prejudicial to others interested in the same security, must not commit waste and must not mimanage the estate. The first mortgagee could run a business only for the specific purpose, and could not treat the business as if he was the owner. He should not go on incurring liabilities.

"BURDEN ON SECURITY"

In the present case, counsel proceeded, the news agency of the defendant Company had been kept going notwithstanding the fact that it was admittedly a burden on the security.

Counsel contended that if the plaintiffs succeeded in showing that defendants 2, 3 and 4 had taken possession, not for the purpose of paying themselves off towards their claim, but for the purpose of running the papers at

(Continued on page 10.)

People Stand By Congress

Country Must Be Prepared To Face Govt. Policy

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, July 9.

On his return to Bihar on Sunday last Babu Rajendra Prasad, the Congress President, gave an exclusive interview to the "Searchlight" representative.

Asked to state his views on Government's decision to renew the Criminal Law Amendment Act, Press Emergency Act, and other Ordinances, the Congress President said, "Considering the Government attitude as displayed during the 12 or 13 months that have elapsed since the Civil Disobedience Movement was suspended, I am not surprised that the country has to face the repressive policy, which may become vigorous as days go on."

RESCUED BY MILITARY

His attention having been pointedly drawn to the report from Multan and published in papers to the effect that when he visited the hospital in which the Quetta sufferers were receiving treatment, each one of them told him on his inquiry that they were rescued by the military, Rajendra Babu said "while some of the patients gratefully acknowledged that they were rescued by the military, a great many possibly 50 per cent or more, stated that they were saved by their friends, relations and neighbours."

ENTHUSIASM FOR CONGRESS

Asked about the position of Congress and the people's attitude towards it in the provinces which he visited, he said: "I have had a most strenuous and interesting tour in the Provinces of Berar, Karnatak, Maharashtra, Bombay, part of the Central Provinces and the Punjab. I also visited Karachi and Sholapur in Sindh.

"Wherever I went, I found enthusiasm and interest among the people for Congress. I must have addressed some 250 meetings and covered some four to five thousand miles in car and train, apart from the journey from and back to Bihar.

Large meetings were held everywhere. In Maharashtra, the workers arranged for purses to be presented to me for Congress, and they collected more than Rs. 27,000 in all, in that province. I emphasised in my speeches the present Congress programme of strengthening its organisation in terms of the new constitution adopted at the Bombay session and the constructive programme.

From reports received from the provinces about my visit and particularly from Maharashtra, it appears my visit is considered by Congress workers as helpful. I have a mind to take up other provinces as time and my health permit.

EFFECT OF QUETTA HAVOC

Asked about the effect of Quetta havoc on his tour of Sindh and the Punjab and the problem of refugees, the Congress President said, "My tour in the Central Provinces had to be interrupted owing to the Quetta earthquake and I had to go to Karachi and thence to the Punjab.

"We have formed a Quetta Central Committee for the relief of sufferers and our intention has always been to work in co-operation with other relief organisations. We would have been happy if opportunity had been afforded to work in Baluchistan. But since that has not been granted, we have to do as best we can for the refugees who have been sent to the Punjab, Sindh and N. W. Frontier Provinces.

TWO FATED TOWNS

"Two towns of Sindh and the Punjab, namely Shikarpur and Dera Ghazi Khan, have suffered very heavily as they had each more six or seven thousand inhabitants in Quetta and not more than a thousand or twelve hundred are left alive after the earthquake. The Shikarpuris were doing a great deal of business and were very well off. The Derawals were largely in service, private and Governmental. I was told that some Rs. 25,000 used to be remitted every month from Quetta to Dera Ghazi Khan by Money Orders and another Rs. 10,000 or so through other agencies. Shikarpuris say that more than a crore rupees worth of their property has been destroyed or is buried under the debris in Quetta.

"No wonder that in these plabes there is hardly a family which is not in mourning. hospitals present a most painful sight and the stories releated by quake sufferers are still more painful.

SOME ACTS OF HEROISM.

But in the midst of all this misery and devastation there have not been wanting acts of heroism and I have come across women and even children who single handed have saved others from under heaps of bricks and debris. Some of them showed me their lacerated fingers with which they had removed the debris.

The care bestowed on refugees in the town of Sindh and the Punjab has been ample and as far as a lay man could judge, hospital arrangements everywhere have been splendid. I learnt at every place that hospital authorities were prepared for more patients than actually came to them and in spite of hard work it must have involved patients who seemed to be satisfied with the attention bestowed on them. The refugee camps, particularly in Karachi were very well looked after.

RELIEF NO EASY JOB.

The work of relief has become more difficult as the refugees are not concentrated in one place and have to be searched out from various towns and villages to which they have been shifted.

I have issued a statement, indicating the lines the Quetta Central Relief Committee has adopted and I hope the work will go on satisfactorily. Having set the machinery in order, I have come away and may have to go back soon to push on the work.

As every possible information being collected, we do not need to do anything except in cases where our help is needed particularly in the way of immediate relief. We have therefore to do what we can to set the people on their feet and to restart their life."

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